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62.83

Spring

1942



DIGGS & BEADLES **RICHMOND**
VIRGINIA

FARM and GARDEN CALENDAR

Monthly Operations for the Farm and Garden When and What to Sow.

The time of planting as given below applies for latitude of Richmond, therefore allowances should accordingly be made for more Northern or Southern Climates.

JANUARY—If your hotbeds have not been prepared attend to them at once and sow Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Radish, Cauliflower and Onions. Sow hardy Flower Seeds in hotbeds for early blooming. Secure manure and cut pea and bean poles. Top-dress grain and grass fields with manure.

FEBRUARY—Continue top-dressing Grain and Grass Fields. Sow in hotbeds or cold frames Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Radish, Cauliflower, Onions, Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper. Latter part of the month sow in open ground Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach Carrots, Celery, Radish, Parsley, and Early Peas. The latter part of the month put out Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, Onion Sets, hardy Lettuce and Cabbage Plants. Plant Irish Potatoes on high, well-drained soil. Sow Tobacco Seed, Lawn Grass, Winter Oats, Canada Field Peas, Grass and Clover Seeds.

MARCH—Sow under glass, Tomato, Pepper, Egg Plant, and Flower Seed. Sow outside, Garden Peas, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Radish, Parsnip, Salsify, Carrots, Celery, Asparagus and Onions. Sow Herb Seed in warm borders. Plant Onion Sets, Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots. Transplant Early Cabbage, Lettuce and Cauliflower plants. Sow dwarf Essex Rape, Canada Field Peas, Winter and Spring Oats, Grass and Clover Seed. Plant Artichokes for hogs. Sow Lawn Grass.

APRIL—Finish Sowing Canada Field Peas, Oats, Grass and Clover Seed, plant Irish Potatoes and Artichokes. Bed Sweet Potatoes. Set out Asparagus, Rhubarb and Onions. Sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomatoes in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Carrots, Celery, Radish, Salsify, Parsnip, Parsley, Spring Kale, Herbs, Mangel Wurzel. Set out Cabbage, Lettuce, Onions, and Beet Plants. Sow hardy Flower Seed outside. Plant Early Corn, Garden Peas, Snap Beans. Later in the month if the weather is favorable, plant Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, and Peanuts.

MAY—Finish planting early vegetables that were omitted last month. Plant all varieties of Dwarf and Pole Beans, Black-eye Peas, Cantaloupes, and Watermelons, Cucumber, Squash, Okra, Pumpkin and Stock Beets. Sow Tomato and Cabbage Seed for late crop. Set out Tobacco, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plants, Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants.

Sow Flower Seed and plant Flowering Bulbs. Plant Sugar and Field Corns, Peanuts and Cotton. Sow Sorghum, Millet, Cow Peas, and all Fodder Plants.

JUNE—Sow Tomato and Cabbage for late crop. Plant Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkin, Dwarf and Pole Beans, Stock Beets, Sow Millet, Sorghum, Soja Beans, and all other Fodder Plants.

JULY—For succession, plant Snap Beans, Sugar Corn and Dwarf Lima Plants. Plant Cucumbers for Pickles and Potatoes for late crops. Sow Ruta Bagas and Turnips, also Carrots and Beets for late crop. Set out Cabbage and Celery Plants. Sow Black-eye and Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Buckwheat and Millet.

AUGUST—This is the best month for sowing Turnip, Ruta Bagas and Winter Radish. Sow Spinach, Kale, Lettuce, Endive, and Corn Salad. Sow Snap Beans, Peas, Carrots, and Beets for late crop. Sow Crimson Clover, Vetch, Rape, Winter Oats, Rye and Barley for winter grazing. Set out Celery, Lettuce and Cabbage Plants, also put out Onion Sets.

SEPTEMBER—Sow Lettuce, Early Cabbage and Cauliflower for transplanting. Transplant Lettuce, Cabbage and Celery. Set out Onions, sow Turnips, Kale, Spinach, Winter Radish, Corn Salad and Endive. Sow Lawn Grass and all varieties of Grasses and Clovers. Sow Winter Oats, Rye, Barley, Rape, and Vetch.

OCTOBER—Finish sowing Cabbage, Lettuce, Turnips for Salad, Kale and Spinach. Sow Lawn Grass Seed. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, and Flowering Bulbs for spring blooming. Finish sowing all varieties of Grass and Clover Seed. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape, Vetch, Oats, Wheat, Winter Peas and Barley.

NOVEMBER—Set out Cabbage, Lettuce, Strawberry Plants and Asparagus Roots. Plant all kinds of Flowering Bulbs for spring blooming. This is the best month for setting out Fruit and Shade trees. Finish sowing all varieties of Grain and Grass as early in the month as possible. Sow Austrian Winter Peas or Canada Field Peas with Grain.

DECEMBER—Early in the month sow Austrian Winter Peas, Canada Field Peas and Rye, Cabbage, Radish, Lettuce and Beets can be sown in hotbeds.

FLOWER SEED CALENDAR

When and What to Plant

JANUARY
Anchusa, Aubretia, Chierianthus, Allionii, Gypsophila, Repens.

FEBRUARY
Iberis Sempervirens, Saponaria Ocyroides, Cerastium, Tomentostium, Saxifraga, Primula, Viola.

MARCH
Sweet Alyssum, Verbena, Sweet Peas.

APRIL
Arctotis, Argemone, Anchusa, Annual Asters, Salvia, Coleus, Heliotrope, Agathaea Coelestis, Vinca, Lantana, Cosmos, Carnations, Broomelia, Swan River Daisy, Dahlia, Cobaea Scandens, Morning Glory, Moonflower, Torenia.

MAY
Datura, Gypsophila, Annual Chrysanthemums, Scabiosa, Nasturtiums, Zinnia, Marigolds, Columbine, Campanula, Foxglove, Helianthus, Hesperis Matronalis, Linum Perenne.

JUNE
Physalis Franchetti, Pyrethrum, Walnower, Sweet William.

JULY
Phlox Drummondii, Sweet Alyssum, Caccalia, Argemone, Zinnia, Cynoglossum, Delphinium.

AUGUST
Pansies, Snapdragon.

SEPTEMBER
Lunaria, Hollyhocks, Stokesia, Perennial Sweet Peas, Pansies, Lilies.

OCTOBER
Larkspur, Centaurea Cyanus, Stocks, Nemophila, Delphinium.

NOVEMBER
Candytuft, Clarkia, Didiscus, Phlox Drummondii, Petunia, Caccalia, Salpiglossus, Collinsia, Schizanthus, Cynoglossum, Perennial Peas, Sweet Alyssum.

DECEMBER
Annual Poppies.

PARCEL POST RATES

1st and 2nd	150 miles	8c	1c
3rd	150-300 miles	9c	2c
4th	300-600 miles	10c	4c
5th	600-1000 miles	11c	6c
6th	1000-1400 miles	12c	7c
7th	1400-1800 miles	14c	9c
8th	over 1800 miles	15c	11c

In estimating parcel post charges be sure to make allowance for packing. A fraction of a pound takes full pound rate.

PRICES

Due to market conditions over which we have no control all prices in this catalogue are subject to change without notice.

Our 40th Anniversary

For forty years Diggs & Beadles has stood for the finest seeds that grow. Justly proud of good service through good and bad years, our goal has been the same; "Better Seeds—Better Crops". Now that we are entering our fortieth year, a new era looms up in front of us. Something we have never seen before—a war-torn world far more perplexing than the last world war. Changes are rapidly being made to meet all situations.

Our aim is to cooperate with the government in every possible way and render every aid we can for a final victory.

This year of all years food will play a most important part in our lives. Therefore, you are urged to produce more and better vegetables than ever before.

When you buy Diggs & Beadles Tested Seeds, you will always have the best.

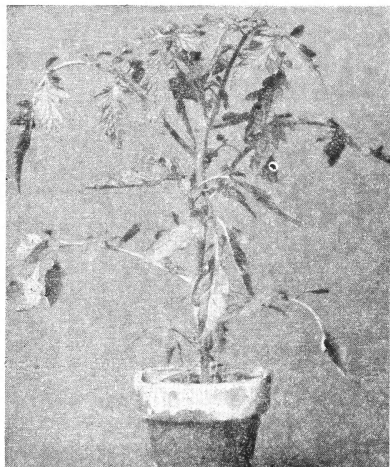




• VEGETABLE PLANTS •

Our Plants are the Finest that can be grown Regardless of Price

IN THE proper season we can supply plants of the kinds as listed below and can generally forward promptly on receipt of orders, weather conditions permitting, though plants can rarely be shipped the day that orders are received, as we have to get them in fresh from the gardens. Never order plants shipped by freight and do not order them sent by mail if it can be avoided. Shipment by express is generally more satisfactory.



TOMATO PLANTS

CELERY PLANTS—Varieties: Winter Queen, Giant Pascal, White Plume, Self Blanching. Ready July and August. Per 50, 40c; per 100, 75c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 35c; per 100, 60c; per 1000, \$5.00.

EGGPLANTS—Ready May and June. Black Beauty. Per doz., 30c; per 50, 80c; per 100, \$1.40, postpaid. Not postpaid, per doz., 25c; per 50, 70c; per 100, \$1.25.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready March, April. Per 50, 75c; per 100, \$1.25, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 65c; per 100, \$1.10.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Ready May and June. Hanover Yellow variety. Per 100, 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 100, 35c; per 1000, \$3.00.

Varieties: Porto Rico and Nancy Hall. Per 100, 55c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 100, 45c; per 1000, \$4.00.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Washington, two years old. Ready November 1st until May. Per 50, 90c; per 100, \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 75c; per 100, \$1.25; per 1000, \$8.50.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Ready March, April, May, October and November. Varieties: Early White Cabbage, Iceberg, and Big Boston. Per 50, 25c; per 100, 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 20c; per 100, 30c; per 1000, \$2.50.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

EARLY VARIETIES

	100	500	1000
Premier	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$7.50
Klondyke	1.00	4.00	7.50
Blakemore	1.00	4.00	7.50
Missionary	1.00	4.00	7.50

LATE VARIETIES

	100	500	1000
Aroma	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$7.50
Big Late	1.00	4.00	7.50
Chesapeake	1.25	4.00	7.50
Gandy	1.00	4.00	7.50
Mastodon	1.50	5.50	10.00

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

	100	400	750
Beauty	1.00	4.00	7.50
Big Joe	1.00	4.00	7.50

If by mail, add 15c per 100; 500 or more, add 10c postage.

TOMATO PLANTS—Drawn from seed beds. Varieties: June Pink, Bonny Best, Brimmer, Marglobe, Ponderosa, Yellow Ponderosa, Stone. Ready in May, June and July. Per doz., 20c; per 50, 45c; per 100, 75c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per doz., 15c; per 50, 30c; per 100, 50c; per 500, at 45c per 100.

Transplanted Plants: Same varieties. Per doz., 35c; per 50, 80c; per 100, \$1.40, postpaid. Not postpaid, per doz., 25c; per 50, 70c; per 100, \$1.25.

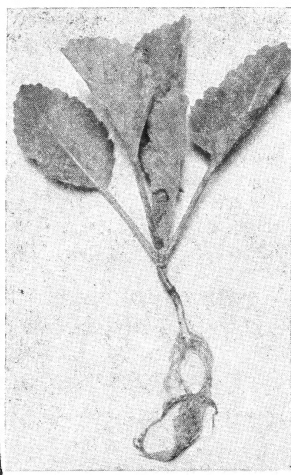
PEPPER PLANTS—Varieties: Royal King, Long Red Cayenne, Chinese Giant and Pimento. Ready May and June. Per doz., 30c; per 50, 70c; per 100, \$1.15, postpaid. Not postpaid, per doz., 25c; per 50, 60c; per 100, \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Ready November 1st until May. Each, 20c; per doz., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, each, 15c; per doz., \$1.25; per 100, \$8.00.

SAGE ROOTS—Ready March and April. Each, 20c; per doz., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, each, 15c; per doz., \$1.25.

THYME ROOTS—Ready March and April. Each, 20c; per doz., \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, each, 15c; per doz., \$1.25.

HORSERADISH ROOTS—Ready November to May. Per doz., 40c; per 50, 85c; per 100, \$1.50, postpaid. Not postpaid, per doz., 35c; per 50, 75c; per 100, \$1.40.



CABBAGE PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Varieties: Wakefields and Succession, ready in March, April, May, and November. Per 50, 30c; per 100, 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 15c; per 100, 25c; per 1000, \$2.25.

Late Varieties: Late Flat Dutch, Autumn King, Drumhead Savoy. Ready June, July and August. Per 50, 30c; per 100, 45c, postpaid. Not postpaid, per 50, 15c; per 100, 25c; per 1000, \$2.25.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS SEED AND ROOT CULTURE

WASHINGTON — SEED—CULTURE—Asparagus may be grown in almost any soil or situation, but special success is attained in thoroughly enriched, deeply dug sandy loam. Beds cared for improve with age, lasting for many years. Asparagus may be grown from seed, but as it should not be cut before it is three or four years old, time is saved by buying and planting roots. A rust resistant and vigorous growing Asparagus introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It produces large, straight stalks of excellent quality with firm and delicious tips. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c, postpaid.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Successful asparagus culture depends largely upon the preparation of the plant bed and the way in which the roots are placed in the soil. A loose, well-drained soil is preferable, but the heaviest clay can be converted into an ideal asparagus bed if the following directions are followed closely:

Dig a trench for each proposed row, 12 to 15 inches wide and 15 to 18 inches deep. If the subsoil at this depth is hard, spade it thoroughly with a spading fork. Put back

part of the soil that has been removed, breaking up all clots and lumps, and mixing in a liberal quantity of rotted stable manure, to within 6 inches of the top. Spread out the root crown upon a small mound of earth so that it is slightly elevated above the side roots. Cover with three or four inches of rich soil and firm down well by tapping.

Such a treatment will leave a quantity of soil remaining at the edge of the trench. This is to be drawn over the plants as soon as they have grown. When all of this soil has been put back and the row is level or slightly higher than the surrounding garden, cultivate frequently and thoroughly for the rest of the season. In the Fall mulch with several inches of straw or manure to prevent heaving.

If blanched asparagus is desired, this can be produced by placing drain tile or an inverted flower pot over the growing shoots in the Spring.

WASHINGTON—Two-year-old roots, **50 for 90c; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.50 per 1,000.**

BEANS—BUSH SNAP

50 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 100 LB. PRICE

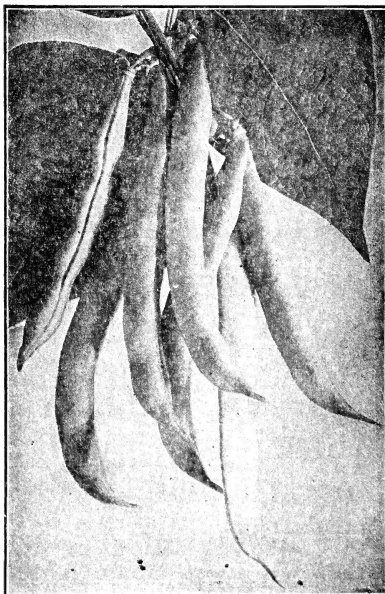
CULTURE—These can be planted at any time from April 1st (or after danger of frost is past) to September 1st. To have a continuous supply, plant them at intervals of every two weeks. They thrive best in good, light, loamy soil, as they have a tendency to rust if planted in stiff or heavy soil. Plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Cover 1½ inches deep. Give only light cultivation after plants are 6 inches high. About 1 pound is required to plant 50 feet of row and from 60 to 100 lbs. to the acre.

BURPEES STRINGLESS (54 days)—5 in. slightly curved, round green fleshy stringless pod. **Canning variety. 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00; not postpaid.**

ROGERS STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE (55 days)—6 in. fairly straight, round dark green stringless pod. It is recommended for the earliest crop on account of its resistance to bad weather conditions. **1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.50; not postpaid.**

STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE (54 days)—6 in fairly straight green pod. **1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$13.00; not postpaid.**

BOUNTIFUL (51 days)—This is one of the first early varieties and continues bearing through a longer season than most other sorts, and if used when very young is entirely free from strings and considered the best flat snap. **1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00; not postpaid.**



FULL MEASURE

IF BY MAIL, ADD 8c FOR THE FIRST LB. AND 1c PER LB. THEREAFTER



KENTUCKY WONDER

Beans—Bush Snap—Continued

FULL MEASURE (60 days)—6 in. fairly straight, dark green round stringless pod. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00; not postpaid.

STRINGLESS REFUGEE (68 days)—5½ in. round, slightly curved light green stringless pod. Stringless. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$13.00; not postpaid.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD (56 days)—6 in. round fairly straight, light green stringless pod. Stringless. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. 13.00.

TENDER GREEN (56 days)—5½ to 6½ inches, medium light slightly curved pod. Stringless. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$14.50; not postpaid.

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED VARIETIES

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX (59 days)—6½ in. round, slightly curved deep yellow stringless pod. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00; not postpaid.

RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX (50 days)—A second early or intermediate variety. The plants are strong, vigorous and entirely free from rust. The pods grow about 5 inches long, oval-flat, a handsome light yellow, entirely stringless. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00; not postpaid.

BEANS—POLE SNAP

GREEN PODDED

CULTURE—These are not as hardy as the Bush Beans and should not be planted until after danger of frost is past and the ground becomes thoroughly warm, about May 1st, and from then until July. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and in raised hills 4 feet apart in the rows. Plant about 5 beans in a circle around the hill, cover 1½ inches, and when 6 inches high thin to 3 plants. Before planting fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high. About 1 lb. is required to plant 100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre.

KENTUCKY WONDER—The most popular of the Pole Snap Beans, bears in from 60 to 70 days from planting and if kept closely picked will continue in bearing until frost. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

WHITE CREASEBACK OR CORNFIELD—A medium early white-seeded round green pod Pole Bean, a prolific yielder of excellent quality. Beans are borne in clusters, very fleshy and brittle with few strings. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

LAZY WIFE (73 days)—Vine-Climber, 4 ft. bright green. Pods—6 in. flat-oval, straight, stringless. Seed—white. round. 65 per oz. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

RED KIDNEY—A dwarf, hardy, prolific strain. Pods 6 inches long. Large kidney-shaped seeds are of light red color. Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

BEANS—BUSH LIMA

CULTURE—Plant after danger of frost is past in April, May or June in rows 3 feet apart, and place beans eyes downward, 15 inches apart in the row, covering them 1½ inches. About 1 pound is required for 100 feet of row; 30 lbs. to the acre.

FORDHOOK (75 days)—A most excellent Bush Lima Bean. The plants are sturdy, grow strictly erect 18 to 20 inches high, holding the beans well off the ground, bearing large pods with 4 or 5 very large thick white oval-shaped beans crowded into the pod. 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

Beans—Bush Lima—Continued

WOOD'S PROLIFIC (65 days)—While similar in character and habit of growth to the Henderson's Bush, it is a distinct and valuable improvement on that variety, making a much larger growth. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

HENDERSON'S (65 days)—The original well known small bush lima. It is the earliest bush variety, and while the beans are small, it is very prolific and continues bearing until frost. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

BEANS

Notice—When ordering by mail add 10c for first lb. and 1c per lb. for each additional lb.

BEANS—POLE LIMA

CULTURE—Plant after danger of frost is past in April and May in raised hills 3 feet apart in the row and rows 4 feet apart. Plant 5 beans in a circle around the hill, with the eyes of the seeds downward, and cover 1½ inches. When 6 inches high, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high, and when the plants show runners help the vines to start by twining them around the pole from right to left. 1 lb. of the small size beans will plant about 100 hills; 15 lbs. to the acre. Of the large size 1 lb. will plant about 50 hills; 40 lbs. to the acre.

D. & B.'S IMPROVED LIMA (78 days)—Many years of selecting and breeding from the small pole lima has produced this bean, which is far superior to its parent. It is not only slightly earlier, but considerably larger than the small lima, and the beans are of the same good quality. Much more productive than the large lima and continues bearing through a long season. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

SMALL LIMA, OR BUTTER BEANS (75 days)—The old standard small seeded Butter Bean so well known and more generally grown in the South than any other kind. It is a hardy and vigorous grower, earlier and more productive than the large lima, yielding abundantly until frost. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

KING-OF-THE-GARDEN (88 days)—The well known large late variety. A vigorous grower with broad pods usually containing 4 or 5 extra large beans of a greenish white. 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. 15.00.

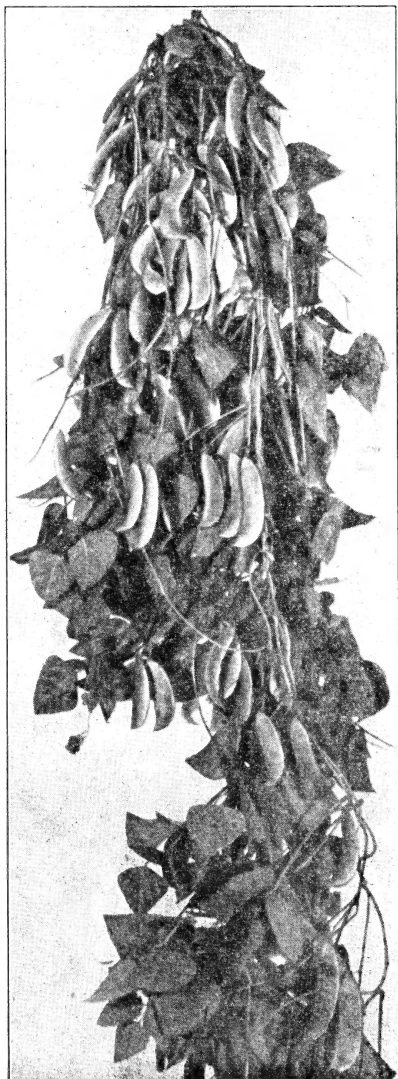
WILLOW LEAF LIMA (75 days)—A great yielder and fine flavored. The vines are vigorous with many short branches. The leaves are small, smooth, stiff, glossy and dark green. The pods are dark green, short, about three inches. Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

BEETS

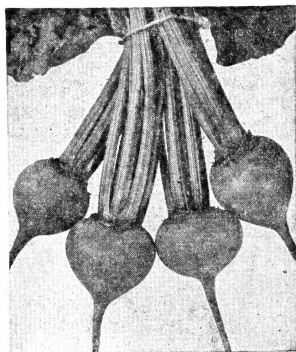
5 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 10c PER LB. LESS THAN LB. PRICE

CULTURE—For very early crop the seed should be sown in hotbeds or started in boxes in the house in January and February. After danger of frost is past, transplant and set them in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the rows. Or they can be sown outside from March to July, as desired, for medium, early or late crop in drills, covering 1 inch and plants thinned to 6 inches. Beets should be grown in light, clean, deep soil, and kept well cultivated. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row and about 7 lbs. are required for an acre. It is best to soak the seed overnight before planting.

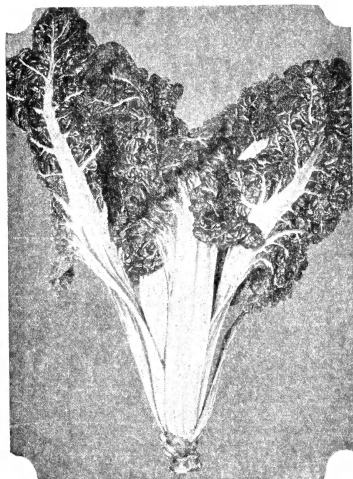
EARLY WONDER—This is said to be a perfect table beet; it is medium early, coming in several days later than the extra earlies. The roots are of good uniform size, slightly oval and of a deep blood red, has slim tap root, fine grain, tender and sweet. Never gets stringy or woody. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.



SMALL POLE LIMA



EARLY WONDER



SWISS CHARD



BROCCOLI

Beets—Continued

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—A very early strain of the old standard Egyptian. The roots are flattened globe shaped, of a bright red color. Very sweet and tender and is ready for use earlier than most other varieties. This is the market gardener's favorite beet, being a money maker on account of its extreme earliness. Has small tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

DETROIT DARK RED—One of the very best varieties for the home garden or market. It is globe shaped, medium size, uniformly smooth, tender and sweet. A good variety for both summer and fall use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE—An extra early, rapid-growing beet, of medium size, a handsome globe shape, bright red color, very sweet, crisp and tender. Has small tops. An extra fine beet for early or second early use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—An improved strain of the old standard, well known table beet. The roots are nearly round, slightly flattened, of a deep blood red color, fine form and flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

SWISS CHARD

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER LEAVED BEET—This kind of beet is grown exclusively for its tender leaves and stalks, as it does not make an edible bulbous root. The leaves being far superior to any other beets for use as "Greens." Prepare and cook the leaves just as you do Spinach, Kale and Turnip Salad, and the stems like Asparagus. There is a delicious, delicate flavor in Swiss Chard not found in Turnip Salad or Kale. The leaves grow from 20 inches to 2 feet in length. The plant is almost perpetual if kept trimmed. This is well worthy of a place in every home garden. Plant from early Spring until July. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

STOCK BEET OR MANGLE

CULTURE—These can be sowed in April, May and June. Drilled in rows 3 feet apart and the plants thinned to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. They should be well cultivated until they get well started. Sow one ounce to about 75 feet of row; 6 lbs. to the acre.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED—This is by far the most popular and satisfactory of the mangels to grow. The roots are uniformly straight and well formed and grow to a large size, well out of the ground, some of them weighing 20 pounds or more. It is a milk producer and makes fine, rich food for stock and poultry. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; postpaid.

BROCCOLI

CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING—A distinct variety, being somewhat like Cauliflower. Having the mild flavor of Cauliflower combined with the nutty tang of Celery, making it a most delicious vegetable. The plant grows about 2 feet high, producing a medium size central head. After the head is fully developed, it should be cut and used. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A very esteemed member of the cabbage family. Cultivate and treat in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

CABBAGE

CULTURE—To make an early crop of Cabbage the seed can be sowed in hotbeds or in boxes in the house in January, February and March, or for later crop can be sowed outside from April to June, but to make the earliest Spring Cabbage the seed should be sowed outside about September 15th, and then transplanted in November, where they are to remain. For late crop for winter use sow the late varieties from May 15th to August, transplanting when large enough. Cabbage should always be grown in good rich soil that has been deeply worked and well fertilized with stable manure or a fertilizer containing a liberal supply of ammonia. Set in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, with plants 16 to 24 inches apart in the row, according to the variety of cabbage, whether of large, medium or small size growth. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

D. & B.'S EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This is the most popular early Cabbage grown for both market gardeners and home use. It cannot be improved upon, and is just what is wanted by the most critical truckers and gardeners. They are uniform in size and make firm conical or pointed heads with few outer leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

LARGE OR CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—This variety is a week or ten days later than our Jersey Wakefield, is fully as solid, but with less pointed heads and grows from one-third to one-half larger. It is exceedingly hardy and this, together with its considerably larger size has made it a most popular sort with gardeners to follow the Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A very early large flat-head, short stem Cabbage, maturing with the Charleston Wakefield. On account of its earliness, combined with its large size, solidity and compact growth of its leaves, it has become a favorite variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; postpaid.

SUCCESSION—A sure heading second early flat-head Cabbage, about two weeks later than the Charleston Wakefield. It is equally adapted for the fall crop as for late summer use. The heads are large, very firm and of excellent quality. A most popular cabbage with our market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

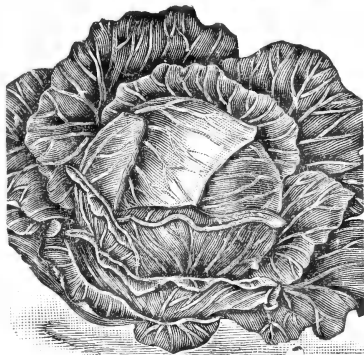
EARLY FLAT DUTCH—An old standard and a good second early sort. The heads are a good size, nearly round, somewhat flattened and very solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

ALL SEASONS—A very desirable Cabbage adapted to Autumn as well as late Spring and Summer planting. The heads are large, nearly round or somewhat flattened, very solid and of excellent quality. It is remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather and is a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

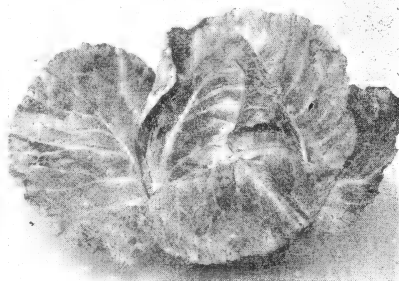
DANISH BALLHEAD—One of the very best winter Cabbages, has a short stem, large heads, and is the hardest and heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever known. It is very hardy, resisting droughts and wet weather far better than any other kind. It matures quickly and can be planted later than most other varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; postpaid.

AUTUMN KING—This is the largest of the Cabbage family, the heads being unusually large and flat, the leaves are of upright growth, somewhat frilled or scalloped. The heads are very solid and keep well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

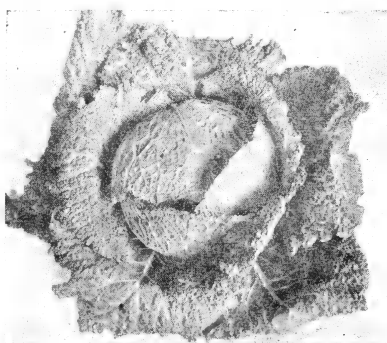
D. & B.'S LATE FLAT DUTCH—This has long been a favorite cabbage with Southern gardeners for the late crop. It is a hardy, vigorous, though rather a slow-growing variety, but a very sure heading sort. Has short stems with very large broad spreading leaves. The heads are uniformly large, distinctly flattened on the top, very solid and



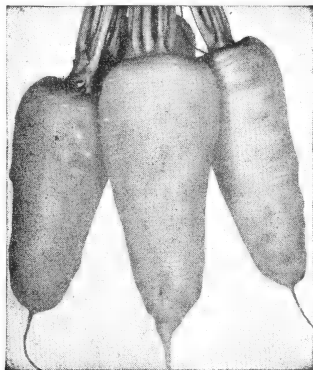
EARLY FLAT DUTCH



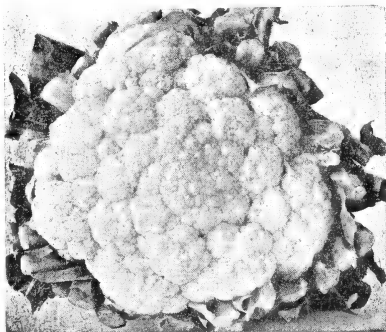
CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD



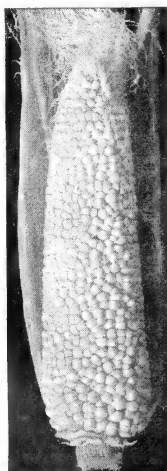
DRUMHEAD SAVOY



CHANTENAY CARROTS



CAULIFLOWER



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
(See page 10)

Cabbage—Continued

of excellent quality. For home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—The heads are globe shape, firm and of medium size. The leaves are densely curled and crimped. It is of a very delicate flavor, very tender, being almost like Cauliflower, especially after it has been touched by frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; postpaid.

CHINESE OR "CELERY" CABBAGE—Sow about the same time as Turnips and other Fall vegetables in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, thinning to 12 inches in the rows. Early plantings shoot to seed. One ounce will sow 500 feet of drill.

CHIHLI—The earliest and surest heading variety of the Chinese Cabbage. Plants of upright growth, producing long, solid, compact heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; postpaid.

CARROTS

CULTURE—For early use sow from March to June in drills 12 inches apart, covering the seed firmly about one-half inch. When the plants are large enough, thin to 4 or 5 inches apart. They thrive best in light, loamy, deep, rich soil. Carrot seed are very slow in germinating, and it is well to soak the seed thoroughly before sowing and press the soil firmly after sowing to prevent evaporation. For late crop, sow from July to August. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 4 lbs. to the acre.

CHANTENAY—A most excellent medium early half long or stump rooted variety growing about 6 inches long and slightly tapering. It is smooth, of a deep orange red color. The flesh is very crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Is a deep orange color, long, smooth and tapering, often growing 12 inches in length. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; postpaid.

SCARLET INTERMEDIATE—A favorite medium early carrot, bright orange color, smooth and tapering, growing about 6 inches long almost without core. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; postpaid.

DANVERS HALF LONG—A half-long deep orange colored carrot, largely grown on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all kinds of soil. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; postpaid.

CHANTENAY RED CORED—Much more tender and far superior to the usual Chantenay strain. A fine dark red center. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—Cauliflower should be grown and cultivated in all respects like cabbage (see cultural directions for cabbage), except when the heads form. The loose outer leaves should be brought together and tied over the heads to keep out the light and make them bleach and whiten. Set in moist soil and keep well watered. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL—The leading variety and unquestionably the best early maturing cauliflower. The heads are large and uniform in shape, firm and of excellent quality and snowy whiteness. Pkt. 25c.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds or in seed boxes in the house in February or March. Keep well watered and transplant from July to September 15th to rich, moist, mucky soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with plants 6 inches apart in the row. When about 4 inches high clip off the tops to make the plants stocky. Supply abundance of moisture.

Celery—Continued

As the plants grow heap up the earth around the stalks to whiten them. To protect from severe winter weather, cover the rows with straw and lay boards on the top, or bank the rows with boards when 10 inches tall. One ounce of seed produces 1,000 plants. As celery seed germinate slowly it is best to soak the seed for 24 hours before sowing.

WINTER QUEEN—We consider this the best winter celery, it blanches easily, has a crisp, nutty flavor; is hardy and a splendid keeping variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c;

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Not as early as the White Plume, but is of a heavier and more compact growth. Its stalks are thick, crisp and brittle, with large solid hearts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

WHITE PLUME—One of the best for early use; handsome, good quality and blanches easily. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.

GIANT PASCAL—Thick, solid stalks, golden hearts, blanches quickly; keeps well; of a good flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.



GEORGIA COLLARD

COLLARDS

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—The favorite variety in the South, where it thrives and flourishes bountifully, where it would be difficult to raise cabbage successfully. It has short stems, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding well the droughts of summer and becomes peculiarly sweet and tender when touched by frost. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c; postpaid.

GEORGIA, OR SOUTHERN—An old and popular variety which thrives on the poorest soils and withstands the most severe winters in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

WHITE OR CABBAGE COLLARD—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; postpaid.

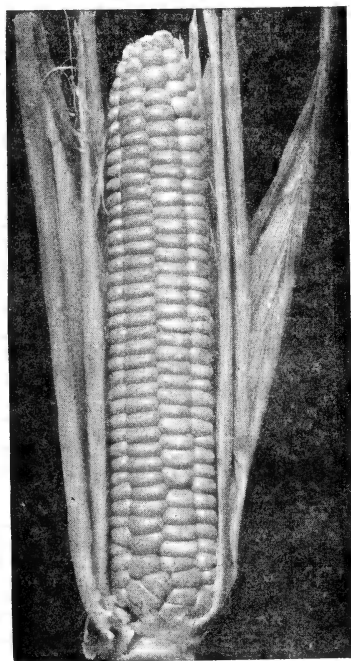
CORN—GARDEN

(If by mail add 10c for first lb.; 1c for each additional lb.)

CULTURE—Plant 3 or 4 grains 1½ inches deep, 2 feet apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the size and variety of the corn. When plants are 4 inches high thin out to 2 plants to the hill. For very early corn the hardiest and earliest varieties can be planted the latter part of March, if the weather is mild but sweet corns are tender and should not be planted until April, or until the spring weather opens and the ground becomes thoroughly warm, as sugar corn has a tendency to rot in the ground if planted too early. It should be planted at intervals of every two weeks until July or August in order to have roasting ears for use during the entire season. One-half pound will plant 150 feet of row; 10 lb. to the acre.

ADAMS EXTRA EARLY (70 days)—This well known variety is the earliest and hardiest White Garden Corn. The ears are short and thick, and while rather small they are usually ready about 7 weeks after planting. It can be planted close, as the stalks grow only about 4 feet high. This variety should be grown only on good land well fertilized. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

ADAMS' EARLY (75 days)—This is about a week or 10 days later than the Adams' Extra Early, but has somewhat larger ears, measuring about 8 inches in length. The stalks are small, growing about 6 feet high. This is also a hardy corn and can be planted earlier than the sweet corn. Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

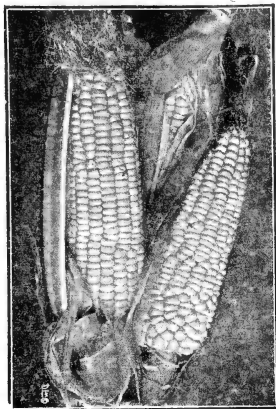


GOLDEN GIANT

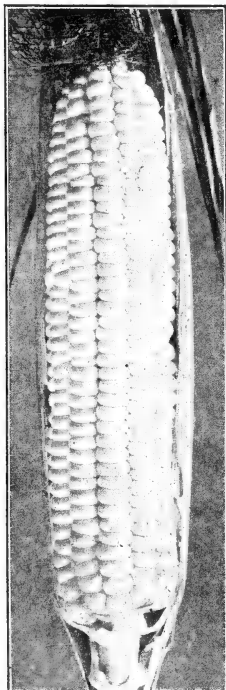
GARDEN CORN

NORFOLK MARKET (80 Days)—

Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is harder than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.



IMPROVED ADAMS EARLY



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

Corn—Garden—Continued

IMPROVED ADAMS' EARLY (75 days)—This is an improvement on the old Standard Adams' Early, the ears being larger, measuring from 11 to 12 inches and coming in about a week later. It is quite hardy and can be planted early. **Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 95c; 100 lbs. \$7.50.**

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE (80 days)—A splendid second early hardy White Corn, coming in about a week later than the Improved Adams' Early. It has deep white soft grains, tender and sweet, and makes a good size roasting ear of beautiful market and table appearance. Not only is this one of the best corns for second early use, but it is also a good variety to plant late to mature corn quickly for stock feeding or for making meal. It may be planted as late as July 15th, and will then make good corn before frost. **Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.**

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

(By mail add 10c for first lb.; 1c for each additional lb.)
GOLDEN BANTAM (80 days)—This is a distinct variety and is really a superb early Sweet Corn. It has golden yellow grains, deliciously sweet and tender, exceptionally rich and pleasing with a flavor all its own. It is hardy and can be planted earlier than most sweet corns. The ears are eight rowed, 6 to 7 inches long, generally 2 to the stalk. **Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30.**

D. & B. GOLDEN GIANT (85 days)—Produces ears from 8 to 9 inches long with twelve to fourteen rows, and when in condition for use, the grains are a deep creamy yellow in appearance. It matures about five days later than the Golden Bantam, and remains in a green and edible condition much longer; the flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. We highly recommend this variety of Sweet Corn. **Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.**

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (90 days)—A favorite variety for mid-season and late crop, both for table use and canning purposes. Has small white cob, thickly covered with irregular rows of very long, slender white grains of excellent quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, with 2 or more to the stalk, which grows 6 to 7 feet high, considered by many the best of the later varieties. **Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

EARLY WHITE EVERGREEN (85 days)—This is a high bred pure white type of the ever popular Stowell's Evergreen, though considerably earlier and of a distinctly improved strain. It has all the sweetness and tenderness characteristic of the old stock. When in the green state, both the cob and the kernel are white as snow. It has deep grains of the very best quality and remains tender and fit for use through a long season. **Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (90 days)—Has rather long deep white grains, very tender and sugary, of exceptional flavor and quality. The ears grow to a large size which remain green and in condition for cooking through a long season. Because of this quality its name "Evergreen" was derived. **Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.**

GOLDEN COLONEL SUGAR CORN

A real yellow grained Country Gentleman with a deep shoepeg zigzag kernel on 7½-in. ears. Ears ready for the table in about 88 days, bears two good ears to a stalk. It is sweeter and finer than white grained Country Gentleman; excellent canning sort. For best results plant in rich soil to bring large ears. Golden Colonel is about the sweetest corn in existence. **Postpaid: Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; Not prepaid: 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c.**

POP CORN

WHITE RICE—The most popular of all varieties for commercial use. Pops pure white, crisp and tender.

BIG BUSTER—A handsome large eared, smooth yellow variety, but pops a perfectly pure white, crisp and tender. The prices of both varieties of Pop Corns for planting are the same. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; postpaid.

CUCUMBER

5 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 10c PER LB. LESS THAN LB. PRICE

CULTURE—To have very early cucumbers plant in small paper pots. Keep them in a hotbed and when plants are large enough slip plants and dirt out of the pots and set in hills outside after danger of frost, or for later crop plant outside after the ground gets warm, from April to July, in rich, well-manured hills 4 feet apart. Plant 8 to 10 seeds 1 inch deep around the hills. Later thin to 2 or 3 plants to the hill. Hoe or cultivate only until the plants start to vine, then pull weeds by hand. Cucumbers should be gathered as fast as they are large enough, for if left to ripen on the vine they will then cease to bear. 1 oz. will plant about 50 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre. If troubled with insects use Slug Shot.

COLORADO CUCUMBER—A home and market gardener's favorite. This probably is the finest of the large, green varieties, being uniform in shape and having a fine dark green color. 13 to 15 inches long. Excellent for shipping. Fine for slicing and table use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

DEE & BEE HYBRID—We consider this the finest all around cucumber in existence. It has a long and straight attractive shape, with a very rich green color, a fine lot of showy white spines. The color stays green for a week, making it a fine shipper. Many Southern cucumber growers will use no other, which is indeed a fine testimonial for it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY FORTUNE—A very attractive dark green extra early Cucumber, especially recommended for early market use. It is of good length, slightly tapering, pure white, firm flesh, unusually crisp and tender, with very few seeds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

ARLINGTON EARLY WHITE SPINE—A long, straight and well shaped variety of dark green color, shading slightly lighter toward the end; a prolific yielder and one of the best and most popular early Cucumbers for both market and home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—An old favorite and probably the most popular variety for general use. The fruits are extra long, growing 10 to 12 inches at maturity, a rich dark green, uniformly slender. Has firm flesh crisp and tender, few seeds and especially fine for slicing. This variety furnishes some fruits early, but matures the bulk of the crop rather late. A good variety for planting at all seasons from early spring to late summer. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

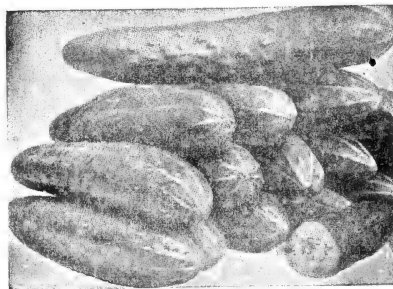
GREEN PROLIFIC—This variety is probably prized above all others for pickling purposes. The fruit is from 4 to 5 inches in length. A deep dark green color, unusually crisp and brittle, moderately early. Very prolific and continues in bearing through a long season if kept gathered. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

GHERKIN OR BURR CUCUMBER

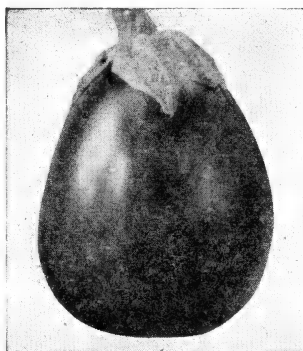
GHERKIN OR BURR CUCUMBER—This is the very small oval shaped prickly fruited sort, 1 or 2 inches in length, entirely distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles, so popular with high class hotels and restaurants. Should always be picked when young and tender. Seeds germinate slowly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.



BURPEE'S STRINGLESS BUSH SNAP
(Description on page 3)



ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE



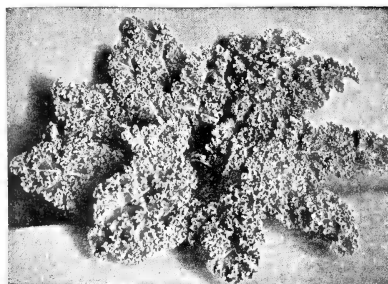
BLACK BEAUTY

ENDIVE

GREEN CURLED—Endive is a nice relish and makes a splendid salad for late fall and winter use, and nothing is prettier for garnishing. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.



EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN KALE
(See page 13)



GREEN CURLED SCOTCH KALE

EGG PLANT

BLACK BEAUTY—This is the earliest and the best of all large-fruited egg plants. The large fruits are thick and of the most attractive form. The skin is a rich lustrous, purplish-black and holds its color exceptionally well, and it is entirely free of spine or thorns. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00; postpaid.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—An unusually heavy bearer, the fruits being produced high off the ground prevents rot, a decided advantage in wet seasons. The dark purple glossy fruits are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; postpaid.

HERBS

CULTURE—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS—The plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

CATNIP OR CATMINT—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. Pkt. 10c.

CORIANDER—A hardy annual cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confections. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

MAMMOTH DILL—An annual cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial. Its leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes, salads and confectionery. Pkt. 10c.

HOREHOUND—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozengers and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 10c.

LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET MARJORAM—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 10c.

KALE

BLUE CURLED SCOTCH KALE (55 days)—This Kale has proven to be one of the best known varieties for home and market gardens. It will stand extreme cold where winter kills other Kale. It is very dwarf, beautifully curled, dark bluish green color, and keeps long after cutting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

SPRING KALE OR HANOVER SALAD—This is a smooth leaf Kale, sometimes called Hanover Salad, and is the best variety for sowing in the spring. It is tender and quick growing, being ready for cutting from 3 to 4 weeks from seeding; although it is usually sown in the Spring, it also thrives well when seeded in the Fall, as it is very hardy, stands cold perfectly and can be cut any time during the winter. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; postpaid.

Kale—Continued

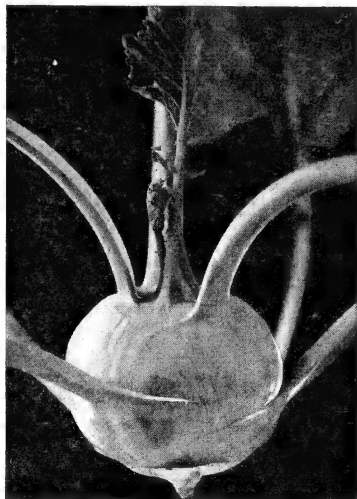
EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN—A very hardy and vigorous growing variety of spreading habit. While a green kale, it has a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are large, comparatively plain in the center, but are beautifully curled and frilled all around the edges. It retains its crisp, fresh appearance long after being cut. The favorite variety for fall sowing. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—A very hardy variety, widely spreading. The leaves are a bright green and beautifully curled and crimped and are very firm and stiff, and when packed for shipping, carry perfectly. Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60; postpaid.

LONG SEASON—A distinct and hardy variety. The leaves are slightly curled, grows to a large size, and it remains longer green without going to seed than any other variety. This Kale can be cut for market long after all other kales and turnip salad have gone to seed. The seed is not recommended for spring sowing. Sow from July to October. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.

KOHL RABI

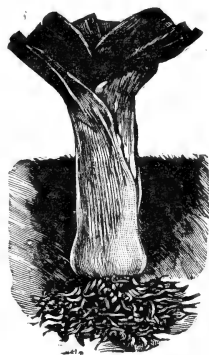
EARLY WHITE VIENNA—The best variety, white and tender, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used before fully grown. Sow in April in 18-inch drills and thin out to 8 inches. For winter use, sow in June and July. One ounce to 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.



KOHL RABI

LEEK

AMERICAN FLAG—This belongs to the Onion family and is mostly used for cooking and for flavoring soups, stews, etc. It is said to be superior to Onions for this purpose. It has large, thick stems of a sweet flavor. Sow in the early spring in rich, light, moist soil in drills, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. When the plants are 6 inches high transplant to rows 12 inches apart, placing plants 6 inches apart in the row. As the plants grow draw the earth up to them to whiten the necks. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row. Pkt. 15c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.



LEEK

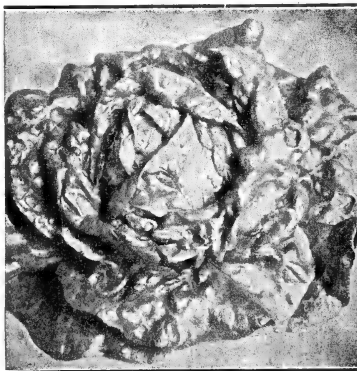
LETTUCE

CULTURE—To grow early Lettuce the seed should be sown in January or February in seed boxes in the house or under glass. When the plants are large enough, they should be hardened by exposure to cold weather before setting them outside. Transplant to row 18 inches apart and from 8 to 12 inches apart in row. For later use the seed may be sown in rows outside in the spring and the plants thinned to the proper distance. For Fall use sow in July and August. During severe weather plants should be protected with a covering of straw or litter, or they may be transplanted into cold frames to head during the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

BIG BOSTON—Has large, broad, smooth leaves with a solid heart, beautifully blanched, crisp, tender and of perfect form. Heads up under cold weather conditions and keeps longer after being cut better than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; postpaid.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE—A splendid Lettuce both for forcing under glass and for sowing outside, either for summer or late fall use. It is a very hardy Lettuce. Has large firm heads, blanched hearts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.40; postpaid.

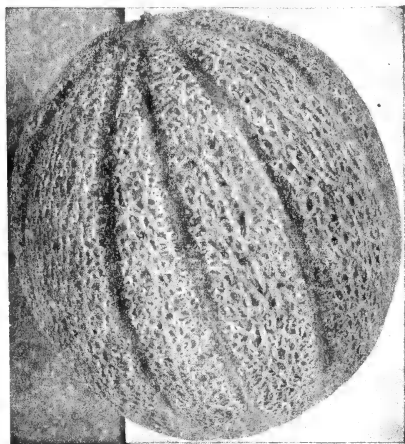
ICEBERG—A beautiful curled heading Lettuce, exceedingly crisp and tender. Heads of conical shape and medium



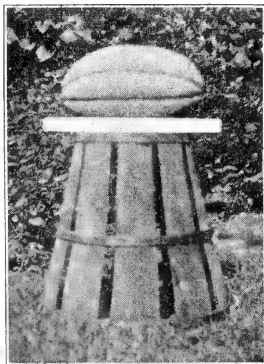
BIG BOSTON



ICEBERG



KNIGHT



LONG JOHN

Lettuce—Continued

size, fold tightly and blanch to a beautiful white. The outer leaves are crinkled and light green, growing closely up around the head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

NEW YORK—This is the variety grown in immense quantities on the Pacific Coast and shipped to eastern markets as "Iceberg." Heads are very large, dark green, resists hot, dry weather, is very slow going to seed and is a sure header. The heads measure 12 to 15 inches across and almost as solid as cabbage. It blanches itself naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. Also known as Wonderful and Los Angeles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

WAYAHEAD—This is the earliest and hardest Lettuce for cold frames or open ground. Is of good quality and handsome appearance. It is earlier than the Big Boston, and the heads are more tightly folded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—An early Lettuce with loose but clustering leaves, which are green in color, slightly frilled, crisp, sweet and tender. This variety is especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when the plants are young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.

ALL SEASONS—Has firm, solid heart of deep yellow, crisp and buttery. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—A very desirable variety of the Curled Simpson. Does not produce a solid head, but a compact mass of leaves. It is not only a good forcing variety, but a desirable sort for early Summer, as it stands the heat remarkably well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CHICKEN LETTUCE—This is not a heading variety for tabel use, but grows 3 to 5 feet high, and is somewhat like Kale in appearance. It produces an abundant growth of leaves, and after cutting it keeps on growing and makes an excellent green feed for chickens and rabbits. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.

CANTALOUPE

5 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 10c PER LB. LESS THAN LB. PRICE

CULTURE—Plant late in April or May after danger of frost is past. The soil should be a light, rich loam, moderately dry, with perfect drainage, as cantaloupes cannot be grown to perfection under unfavorable conditions. Prepare the hills 4 to 6 feet apart, working thoroughly in each hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of D. & B.'s Vine and Vegetable Fertilizer or a liberal supply of stable manure. Plant about 10 seeds around in the hill, covering about 1 inch, and when about 2 inches high, pull out to 4 plants. One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; 2 lbs. for an acre. If troubled with insects, apply Slug Shot.

SUPERFECTO (85 days)—Very fine for market, bears and ripens its fruit more evenly and over a longer period than others. Netting fairly coarse and heavy; seed cavity very small. The fine grained flesh is a rich colored, solid salmon-pink, of excellent flavor, clear to the rind. In size runs to the jumbo flat pack. Vines vigorous and resist disease to a marked degree. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00; postpaid.

D. & B.'s NETTED GEM (87 days)—This is a decided improvement over the original Netted Gem, both in size and flavor. The melons grow to a larger size, are more uniform in size and shape, while the flavor is delicious. The melons are slightly ribbed, oval shaped, thickly netted. Has a small seed cavity, thick green flesh, deliciously sweet and juicy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

KNIGHT (87 days)—About a week or ten days earlier than the Rocky Ford and grows slightly larger. The melons are of oval shape and grow to a uniform size. They are

Cantaloupe—Continued

handsome in appearance and thickly netted. Has thick green flesh edged with golden yellow, deliciously sweet and a pleasing aroma. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED JR. ROCKY FORD (95 days)—Uniform in size and has deep, rich green flesh, shading to salmon-pink at seed-cavity. Resistant to blight. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

HALE'S BEST (85 days)—A very early salmon fleshed melon of medium size, oval shaped, heavily netted with scarcely any ribs. The flesh is thick and deliciously sweet. It has been known to ripen in 68 days from planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

LONG JOHN (105 days)—This variety is becoming very popular where Cantaloupes are grown extensively. It is a Rocky Ford type in every respect except the shape, which is very long; it is also very rough and is heavily ribbed. Matures about 10 days later than Rocky Ford. Vines hold well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

TIP TOP (96 days)—A medium to large size melon, slightly oval with orange colored flesh, which is thick and firm. A good shipping and market variety. The flesh is deliciously sweet and juicy. The finest of the larger types of salmon-fleshed varieties. A most excellent melon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

HONEY DEW MELONS (110 days)—this is a melon of medium size, weighing about 5 pounds, smooth skin, oval shape. The color while growing is nearly white and is a creamy lemon yellow when ripe. It has heavy, thick flesh of light green color, fine grain and of a distinctive delicious flavor said to be a mingling of several flavors. Let them grow until thoroughly ripe, when the blossom end shows some softness, then keep several days after pulling before serving. It has a tough, thin rind, and the melons can be kept until cool weather. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

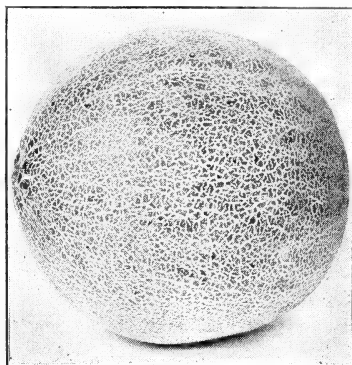
MORRILL'S HEART OF GOLD (88 days)—Early and long shipping season. The Hearts of Gold is the earliest maturing strain of good cantaloupe, being a week or ten days earlier than the Pollock 10-25 or Burrell's Gem, commonly known to the trade as "Pink Meat". Very sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

BANANA (94 days)—This grows from 16 to 20 inches long, smooth yellow skin and is shaped like a banana. Has a most delicious odor and a good banana-like flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

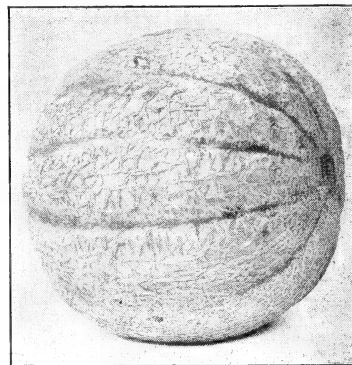
HONEY OR SUGAR ROCK (85 days)—Sugar rock is one of the most prolific varieties grown. Five to seven perfect fruits are often produced on one vine. The rind is so tough and the flesh so firm that they can be allowed to ripen on the vine and shipped long distances. The appearance of Sugar Rock melons is strikingly attractive, and distinctive from all other sorts. The fruits are oval and heavily ribbed. Medium in size and marvelously sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE HACKENSACK (94 days)—A very popular variety also known as "Turk's Cap," which attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends; skin green and thickly netted; the flesh also is green, rich and sugary in flavor. It is very productive. Recommended for the home garden only. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

HOODOO (HEARTS OF GOLD) (88 days)—An ideal shipping melon of the very finest quality. Flesh rich orange color very thick firm and of delicious flavor. The seed cavity is small and the rind is very tough making it a good shipper. The netting is exceptionally fine and dense, extending over the entire surface. Its vine is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. A good medium-sized melon for both home or market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



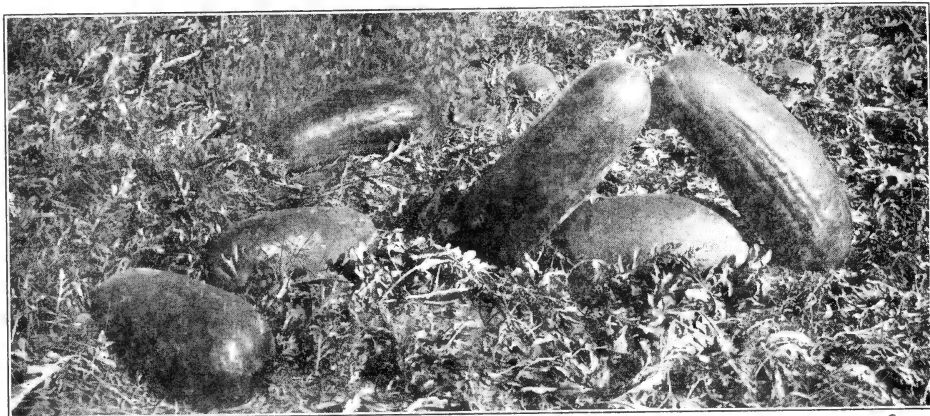
HALES BEST



HONEY OR SUGAR ROCK



OKRA
(See page 18)



WONDER

WATERMELON

5 LBS. MAY BE ORDERED AT 10c PER LB. LESS THAN LB. PRICE

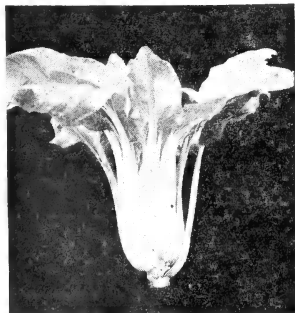
CULTURE—Plant from April to June after warm weather has become settled, as melon vines are rather delicate until they get a good start and do not thrive well if checked by cold and wet weather. Plant in well fertilized hills 8 feet apart, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, covering about 1 inch. After they get a good start, thin to 3 or 4 plants. New ground or a broom straw field is an excellent place in which to grow melons, as they thrive best in light, sandy soil. One ounce will plant about 25 or 30 hills; about 2 lbs. are required for an acre.

WONDER (90 days)—An improved strain of the Kleckley Sweet. While it has the same red flesh of delicious sweetness and all of the other splendid qualities, it grows to a larger size and can be shipped long distances. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.**

STONE MOUNTAIN (85 days)—Those who prefer a round or oval melon will be particularly pleased with this variety which has become so popular in many sections of the South. It is medium early, grows to a good size, has medium dark green rind, bright red flesh of delicious flavor. The vines are quite prolific and disease resistant. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.**

KLECKLEY SWEET (88 days)—Is a long, tapering melon, medium to large size, growing 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches through. The skin is a rich dark green, very thin rind. Flesh a bright, rich red, solid heart, exceedingly sweet, juicy and delicious, and ripens close to the rind. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.**

TOM WATSON (92 days)—This is decidedly the best and most popular melon grown for shipping. It is a long dark green mel-

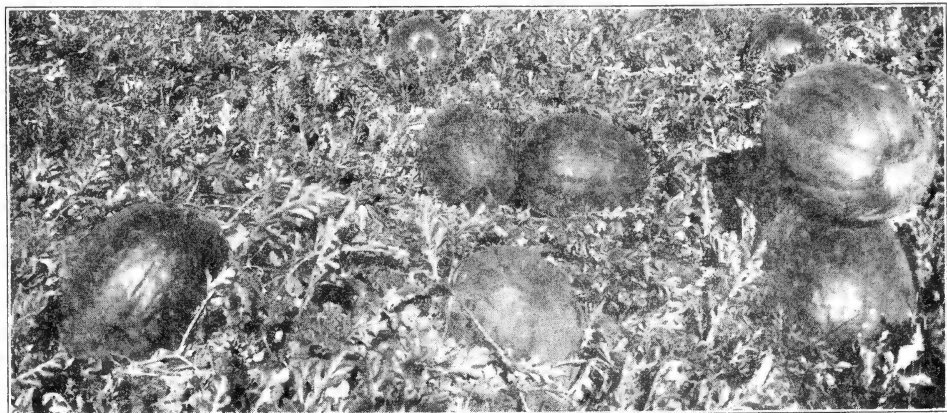


MUSTARD SPINACH

MUSTARD

CULTURE—For early use, sow from February to April. By sowing at intervals of every two weeks the salad may be had at its best through the entire Spring. Can also be sown in September and October for late use. The leaves are large enough to use as a salad at from 4 to 6 weeks after sowing. May be sown in drills 6 to 8 inches apart, covering the seed ½ inch. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row in this way. Two pounds to the acre, or it can be sowed broadcast, when 5 or 6 pounds to the acre are required.

LONG STANDING MUSTARD—A distinct and hardy variety. It grows to a large size and remains longer green without going to seed than any other variety. Can be cut for market long after other varieties have gone to seed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; postpaid.**



STONE MOUNTAIN

on. Has a thin but tough elastic rind. Flesh is a rich, bright red, firm and very sweet. Grows to a large size and is always uniform as to shape, size and colorings. One of its especially attractive characteristics is its permanent dark green gloss which makes it always look fresh as if it had just been pulled from the vine. Has taken the lead over all other melons for shipping to distant markets and generally brings the highest prices. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.**

IRISH GRAY (90 days)—Is a hardy, vigorous melon and one of the surest to make a crop, as the vines hold up and produce fine melons late into the summer after other kinds die out. It is a long melon with a distinctive greenish gray skin. On account of this it does not sunburn as easily as the green skin varieties. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.**

EXCEL (95 days)—An excellent shipping melon. A cross between the Watson and Blue Gem. Its size ranges from 18 to 24 inches and weighs from forty to sixty

pounds. The deep red flesh is crisp, melting and of the finest flavor. The characteristic of the melon is that the seeds are of a mixed color—some black, some white with black border. The rind is thin, but hard and tough, making it especially adapted for shipping to distant markets. **Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.**

FLORIDA FAVORITE (87 days)—This is one of the oldest varieties, and notwithstanding the introduction of so many large fine melons, it still is one of the most popular varieties for home use and nearby market. It is oblong in shape, grows to a good size; the rind is thin, of a light green, with irregular mottled stripes of a dark green. The flesh is a bright, deep red. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.**

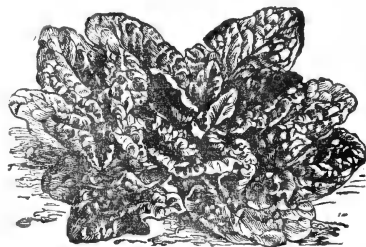
FLORIDA GIANT—This new melon is unusually large, dark green of oval shape, with rich red meat of splendid flavor. This melon is especially adapted for growing conditions in Hanover County and will please those that want quantity with quality for their money. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.**

Mustard—Continued

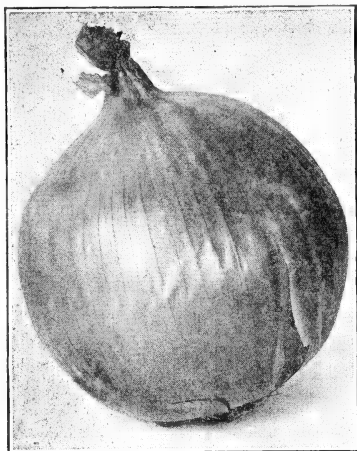
SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The favorite in the South and the best of the finely curled varieties. The leaves are beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges. Is hardy, vigorous and grows to a large size. It is slightly pungent, crisp, tender and sweet and of especially good flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; postpaid.**

MUSTARD-SPINACH—An oriental type of mustard-greens offered in the South as "Tendergreens." Leaves large, of a dark green color, flavor pleasant, sweet and pungent. Dry hot weather does not injure the crop and it is also resistant to cold weather. Cooked for the table same as spinach and salad turnips. Slow to seed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.**

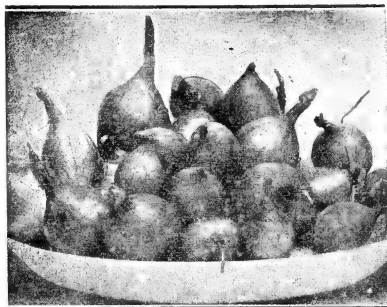
FORDHOOK FANCY—Leaves are long, slender and plume-like, dark green, rather smooth and crinkled around the edges. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15; postpaid.**



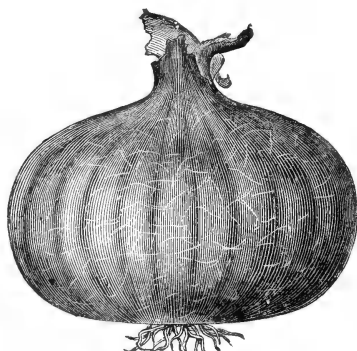
MUSTARD



YELLOW DANVER



ONION SETS



WHITE PEARL

OKRA

CULTURE—Sow in April or May after danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm and as late as July if desired. Drill in rows of 3 feet apart, covering the seed 1½ inches. Thin the plants of the tall growing varieties to 3 feet apart, and the dwarf varieties to 18 inches. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row.

PERKINS MAMMOTH PODDED—Probably the most productive of all Okras. An intense green 8 or 9 inches long, starting to shoot from 3 to 4 inches above the ground, and the whole plant, which grows from 5 or 6 feet, is covered with them. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

WHITE VELVET—Has round, smooth white pods of medium size and almost free from ridges, bears abundantly. The best white variety. Height 3½ feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; postpaid.

DWARF PROLIFIC—The best dwarf variety, begins to bear when very small, grows about 3 feet high and very productive. Pods of medium length, greenish white, tender and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; postpaid.

ONION

CULTURE—Onions are grown from seeds and also from sets. To grow onions from seed, sow in February, March or April, rather thickly, ¼ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and later thin the plants to from 3 to 5 inches apart, and keep well cultivated. When grown this way 1 ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre. If sets for planting the following Spring are desired, sow the seed in March or April in wide rows. 20 to 40 pounds to the acre. When the tops die in the summer, remove and store the small sets, spreading them thinly in a dry place until ready for resetting, using the larger size for eating or pickling purposes. But the most satisfactory way for the small home gardener to grow early green onions is from sets. These may be put out in the Spring, in March or April, or in the Fall, in September and October. 3 inches apart in rows 1 foot or more apart. One pound of sets will plant about 75 feet of row.

EARLY WHITE PEARL—Earliest of the White Onions. grows to a nice size, very attractive in appearance, being a beautiful, clean, waxy white, symmetrical in shape, rather flattened, flesh of pure snowy whiteness. Very tender, mild and sweet. They do not keep very long and should not be held very long after maturing. The seed are sown in the Spring. The sets are put out in the Fall, which make large Onions early the following Spring, long before any other kinds are ready. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; postpaid.

PRIZE TAKER—A very handsome Onion of the largest size, measuring 12 inches or more in circumference and a most popular variety for late or main crop. It is globe shaped. The skin is a rich yellow straw color, slightly tinged with brown. The flesh is creamy white, very mild. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; postpaid.

SILVER SKIN—A beautiful medium sized Onion. Is nearly round and has clear, white skin, mild flavor and sweet. Is a favorite with many for use when young, as a salad or bunching onion and for pickles. Is also fine for Fall and early Winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.65.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—The skin is light coppery yellow, flesh is a creamy white, mild, crisp and of splendid flavor. Medium to large size, matures early, ripens evenly and keeps well. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—The most generally grown red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened. The skin is deep purplish red. The flesh is light purplish

white, rather strong, but of pleasant flavor. The best variety for poor, dry soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.00; postpaid.

ONION SETS

MARKET FLUCTUATES. WRITE FOR PRICES

PEAS—GARDEN

(IF BY MAIL, ADD POSTAGE)

CULTURE—The extra early or smooth seeded varieties are very hardy and can be planted by January 15th, or as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked and until April 15th or later, while the wrinkled varieties are not as hardy and should not be planted until March 1st or later, as they are likely to rot if planted in cold, wet ground. The wrinkled varieties, however, are generally sweeter and of better flavor. Peas thrive best when planted in light, loamy soil, which has been well fertilized the previous autumn, as fresh, rank manure applied when planting induces too heavy a growth of vine. Plant in rows about 3 feet apart and cover 2 to 3 inches.

PEAS BY WEIGHT

- 1 lb. is about 1 pt.
- 2 lbs. is about 1 qt.
- 5 lbs. is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts.
- 10 lbs. is about 5 qts.
- 15 lbs. is 1 peck.
- 60 lbs. is 1 bushel

SMOOTH SEEDED VARIETIES

D. & B.'S EXTRA EARLY (58 days)—This is our earliest and hardest Pea, and as a vigorous, quick growing, first early Pea, it has no superior. It is very prolific, ripens uniformly, has handsome, well filled pods and produces a large yield, but as is the case with all first early Peas, they do not continue long in bearing. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00; not postpaid.

ALASKA (58 days)—This is an old standard variety and a favorite kind with market gardeners for early planting, as it is early, hardy, ripens uniformly and retains its rich green color long after being picked. Because of these qualities and being green seeded, it is also the leading varieties for canning purpose. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00; not postpaid.

D. & B.'S BLUE BIRD—An extremely early Pea. The pods grow about 4 inches long, are deep green, well filled with 8 or 9 large Peas of a rich dark green. The seeds are blue, semi-wrinkled, can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, as they are very hardy and will not rot. Height $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00; not postpaid.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT (81 days)—A stout, hardy and vigorous growing variety, especially recommended for midsummer and late crop. Pods are light green, nearly round, about 3 inches long, full to the end, containing 4 or 5 peas each. Not as sweet as the wrinkled variety. Height 5 feet. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00; not postpaid.

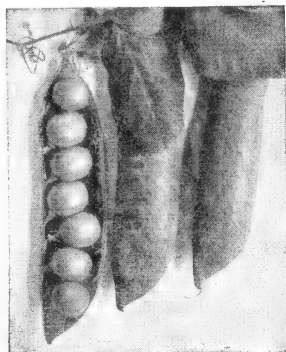
WRINKLED VARIETIES

HUNDRED FOLD (65 days)—This handsome Pea of the Laxtonian type is wonderfully prolific, pods dark green, 4 inches long, broad and pointed, containing eight large dark green peas of delicious quality. Height 2 feet. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00; not postpaid.

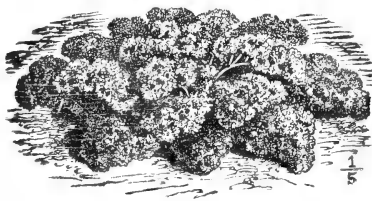
GRADUS OR PROSPERITY (60 days)—Early, large podded, fine for home use or market. Vines 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall; pods borne singly, are 4 inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide. Seeds large, cream and green, wrinkled. Not pre-paid: 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



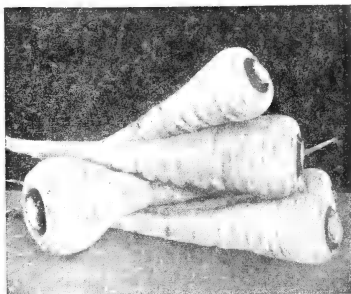
THOMAS LAXTON



DEE & BEE EXTRA EARLY



PARSLEY



PARSNIP

Dee Bee
VITALIZER
AN ORGANIC
GARDEN & LAWN ENRICHER

Garden Peas—Continued

THOMAS LAXTON (62 days)—While a wrinkled Pea, this is really an Extra Early variety and ripens fully as early as many of the smooth-seeded Peas. It is very hardy, a strong and vigorous grower, producing pods in abundance, and ripens uniformly. The pods are long, round and straight, of a rich dark green, well filled with 6 to 7 peas of large size. Height 3 feet. **Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

D. & B.'S DARK GREEN TELEPHONE (72 days)—We consider this one of the best of the large podded wrinkled varieties for the main crop and for late use. It is very productive, has long pointed pods of the largest size, of deep green color and filled with large peas. Height 4 feet. **Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00; postage extra.**

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Sow in March or April in rich, mellow soil in rows 12 inches apart, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, pressing down the soil after sowing. Parsley seed is very slow to germinate, often requiring a month or more. It is, therefore, best to soak the seed 24 to 48 hours before sowing, to hasten germination, covering the rows with boards or old bags to retain the moisture and prevent washing from the heavy rains. One ounce will sow about 150 feet.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—We consider this the best and most satisfactory variety to grow for garnishing and flavoring soups, etc. The leaves are beautifully and very densely curled and crimped like luxuriant moss. Is also used as an ornamental plant for walks and borders. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.**

PLAIN OR SINGLE—This is the hardiest variety; foliage very dark green with plain leaves, having a strong Parsley flavor, and much preferred in French cooking. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.**

PARSNIP

CULTURE—Sow as early in the Spring as weather conditions will permit or until the middle of June if desired, but as Parsnip seed is very delicate and does not germinate well during hot weather, early sowing is recommended. Plant in rows 18 inches apart in rich, sandy loam soil, deeply worked, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and thin the plants to 5 inches and cultivate frequently. Parsnips are excellent for stock as well as for the table, and are much improved in flavor by frost, and may be left in the ground during the winter and dug as wanted. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of row; 5 lbs. to the acre.

IMPROVED SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—Has long, white, smooth roots. The flesh is tender, of good flavor and very sweet. Is uniform in shape and decidedly the best variety, either for table use or stock feed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; postpaid.**

PEPPER

ROYAL KING—An excellent Pepper propagated from the Ruby King, but a great improvement over that variety, in that it makes a stronger and more vigorous plant. It produces abundantly very large, smooth Peppers, uniform in shape, bright ruby red, thick solid meat, mild, pleasant and very sweet. A splendid Pepper for stuffing meats, salads, etc. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.**

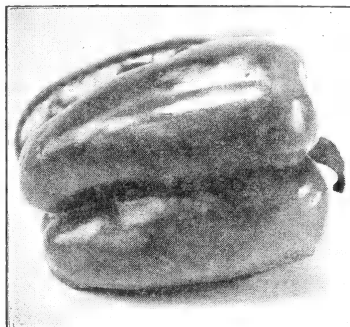
CHINESE GIANT—This is the largest Pepper in cultivation. A brilliant ruby red, grows nearly square in shape, has very thick, tender flesh, mild and sweet as an apple and makes an excellent salad. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; postpaid.**

Pepper—Continued

PIMENTO—This is the mildest flavored of all Peppers and is entirely free of the pungent flavor which so many consider undesirable. It is a beautifully heart-shaped Pepper, bright scarlet color, perfectly smooth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; postpaid.

LONG RED CAYENNE—This is the long, narrow finger-shaped Pepper. Has bright red pods and is very hot. The most popular variety for use in seasoning, pickling and drying for winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c.

CALIFORNIA WONDER—This new and distinct Pepper possesses many points of excellence. It has the fine quality of the Pimento and the size of Giant Crimson with a thickness of flesh unknown in any variety of pepper. It is not uncommon to find fruits showing flesh three-eighths of an inch thick. In addition to this, it is of the finest quality, being sweet, crisp, tender and entirely free from pungency. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; postpaid.



CHINESE GIANT

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—Pumpkins are easy to raise and are very valuable for hogs, cattle and poultry, as well as for table use. Plant in May and June in rich hills 8 feet apart, covering the seed about 1 inch. Keep well cultivated, and when the plants are well up, thin to 3 of the strongest to each hill. Pumpkins also do well when grown in the corn, planting a few seeds in every fifth or sixth hill in every fourth or fifth row letting the hill of pumpkin take the place of a hill of corn. Do not plant near melons, squashes or cucumbers, as they will hybridize, which will spoil the flavor of both.

VIRGINIA MAMMOTH—This is the most popular and probably the most satisfactory variety for growing in this section and farther south. It grows to a very large size, is very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—This variety is recommended to those who wish to grow large pumpkins for their own gratification or for exhibition purposes, as it grows to an enormous size under the right conditions. Many pumpkins of this variety have been grown weighing more than a hundred pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15; postpaid.



KING OF THE MAMMOTH

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick; sweet. Very productive and popular in the Southern States. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—An oblong variety of medium size, slightly ribbed. Has a small seed cavity. The flesh is fine grained, very thick and dry, and makes deliciously flavored pies. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.

SMALL SUGAR—While this is not a large Pumpkin, it is very prolific. The flesh is fine grained, of a rich yellowish red color, unusually sweet and keeps well. The best varieties for making pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; postpaid.

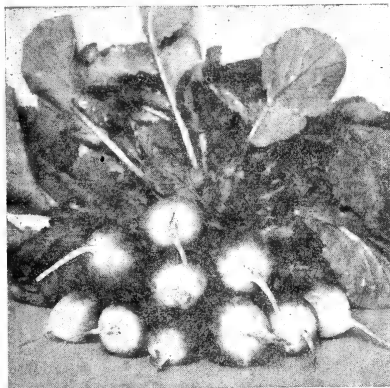
CORN FIELD—The well-known standard Pumpkin of medium size, but very productive on good land. Usually grown in corn fields, principally for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; postpaid.

RADISH

CULTURE—To have Radishes crisp and tender they must be grown quickly, which requires rich, light soil, well prepared and plenty of moisture. For very early use may be sown in hotbeds and given a plenty of ventilation. For later, sow outside in drills at intervals of 10 days for succession. For Fall and Winter use, sow the winter va-



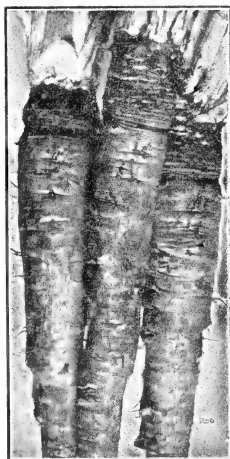
EARLY SCARLET GLOBE



SPARKLER WHITE TIPPED

HIGHLAND CRESS—The perennial variety which stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve as lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.

Effect of "NITRAGIN" on Crimson Clover
Inoculated Not Inoculated



SALSIFY

Radish—Continued

rieties in August and September. Radishes being very hardy, will endure moderately cold weather. One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre, in drills.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—This is probably the earliest Radish and one of the best for forcing. A beautiful, transparent, round, bright red, has small tops with few short leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

EARLY RED TURNIP—An early round, red Radish with smooth skin and small tops. Makes quick growth and a favorite variety for the home garden for early outdoor planting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

CRIMSON GIANT—A second early Radish, which grows about twice the size of the Scarlet Globe, but of a brighter crimson color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

SPARKLER WHITE TIPPED—A very early Radish, very popular for home use and market, bright red with white tip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

LONG BRIGHT SCARLET—A quick growing variety, being ready for use in about 3 weeks after sowing. On account of its exceptional brittleness is sometimes called "glass radish". Is firm and crisp, has short tops and remains a long time in condition. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

LONG WHITE ICICLE—The earliest variety of this class, being of more rapid growth than any long white Radish. Is quite brittle with delicate tapering root, well suggested by its name. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest and hardest long Radishes, especially adapted for Winter use. Thick, almost black, with white flesh of firm texture. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; postpaid.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Probably the best Radish for winter use. The skin is deep rose color. The flesh pure white and firm. Grows to a rather large size, has smooth roots and keeps splendidly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; postpaid.

RHUBARB

832 VICTORIA—Has large thick red stalks of most delicious flavor. Sow seeds outdoors in shallow drills one foot apart and transplant when of sufficient size, to stand four feet apart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c.

SALSIFY

CULTURE—Sow from March to July in drills, 18 inches apart, covering the seed one inch, and thin the plants to 4 or 6 inches and cultivate often. Salsify thrives best in a deep, rich, fine, mellow, loamy soil, previously enriched for some other crop, as applying fresh or coarse manure has tendency to induce ill-shaped, rough or sprangling side roots or forking, though an application of liquid manure in dry weather will be beneficial. The roots are perfectly hardy and may be left in open ground all winter, but should be taken up before growth starts in the Spring. One ounce sows 50 feet of row, 8 lbs. to the acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This is decidedly the best salsify, being a vigorous grower and far superior to all other varieties. The long, white tapering roots are very large, smooth and well shaped and of delicate oyster-like flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

SPINACH

CULTURE—For early summer use, sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked and for later use until April, after which time it runs to seed, except the New Zealand, which is a Summer variety. For Winter and Spring use sow from August to the middle of November. Spinach should be grown only in good soil, well fertilized, as it does not thrive on poor land. It is best to sow in drills about 18 inches apart, covering the seed about 1 inch, and plants thinned to 4 or 6 inches. Spinach seed is rather delicate and it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand unless weather conditions are favorable. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row, 20 lbs. to the acre.

NORFOLK SAVOY OR BLOOMSDALE—The standard Spinach for the South. Is suitable for both Spring and Autumn sowing. Is early, very hardy, withstanding the Winter, and grows rapidly; leaves are of the darkest green, curled to perfection, and retains its crispness long after being cut; for delicate flavor, nutritious and digestible. Price on application.

NEW ZEALAND—This is strictly a Summer Spinach and should not be sown until April 15th or after danger of frost is past. The tender leaves may be cut every few days, when new leaves promptly take the place of those which are cut and the new growth continues until frost. It will not stand the winter, as it is killed by frost. The seeds germinate better and more quickly if soaked in warm water overnight just before sowing. Plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; postpaid.

SQUASH

CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, plant in rich, soft, loamy soil in well fertilized hills. Plant 8 to 10 seeds around in the hill, and when plants are well up and begin to leaf, thin to 3 of the strongest plants. The hills for the bush varieties should be about 5 feet apart and the running kinds about 8 to 10 feet. One ounce will plant about 15 hills; 3 lbs. to the acre.

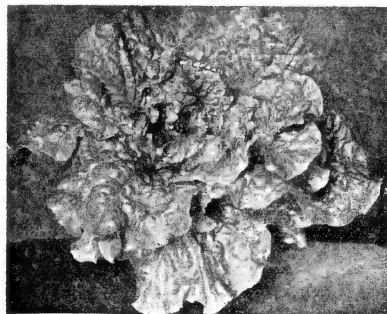
D. & B.'S EARLY WHITE BUSH—The most popular variety for early home use. Is nice size, very prolific; light cream color, of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; postpaid.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—While similar in shape to the Early White Bush from which it was originally derived, it is of a considerably larger size and more uniform in shape, a beautiful waxy white color and about a week or 10 days later. Has tender flesh of good quality and yields abundantly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; postpaid.

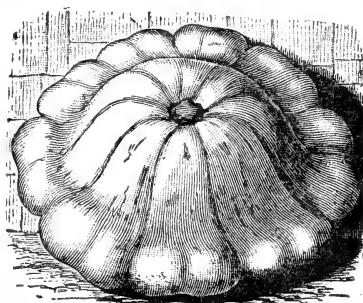
TABLE QUEEN—We can truly say that the height of Squash quality is still unknown to one who has not eaten half a Table Queen, baked and buttered. In size Table Queen equals a fair sized husked cocoanut, and a half, baked, serves one person amply. The shell is unusually thin and it does not require over twenty minutes for baking or boiling. The color is dark green, changing to bright golden after picking and storing. The meat is dry and mealy. It yields enormously—a few hills furnishing an ample supply for a good sized family. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GIANT CROOKNECK—The best and richest Crookneck Summer Squash. It is an early Bush Squash of bright golden yellow color, profusely warted, very prolific, grows to a good size and bears continuously through the summer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—A desirable table sort, very early and productive—fruits when matured, small crooknecked and covered with warty excrescences. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



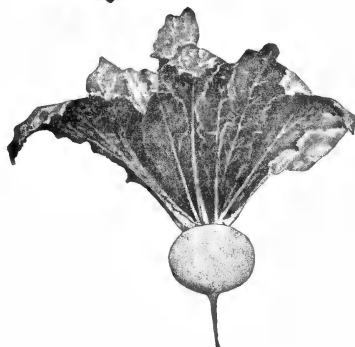
NORFOLK SAVOY SPINACH



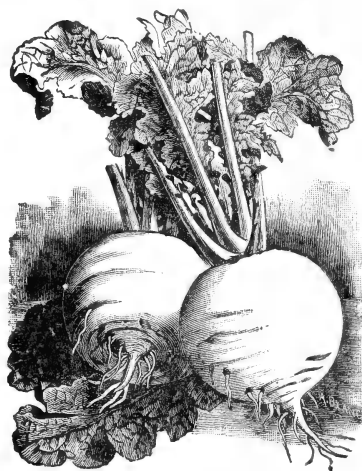
D. & B. WHITE BUSH



HUBBARD SQUASH



SHOGOIN



POMERANIAN GLOBE



PURPLE TOP GLOBE TURNIP

Squash—Continued

EARLIEST PROLIFIC—This is the earliest variety, coming in a week or 10 days ahead of the Early White Bush. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.

HUBBARD SQUASH—One of the most widely grown and probably the best Winter Squash. A running variety, oval shape. Of a large size and heavy. Has a greenish skin with very bright orange flesh. Fine grained, sweet, very dry and richly flavored, a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; postpaid.

BOSTON MARROW—An old standard variety and one of the best for Winter use, as it keeps so well. Of running habit, oval shape, thin yellow skin, orange colored flesh, mottled with cream when ripe. Fine grained, cooks rich and dry. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; postpaid.

TURNIP

CULTURE—The successful cultivation of Turnips and Ruta Bagas requires that the land be thoroughly prepared, enriched and put in the best condition, covering the seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. For regular crop for Fall and Winter use, sow from July to October. If drilled, one ounce sows about 100 feet of row, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the acre. Rows should be 2 feet apart and plants thinned to 6 or 8 inches. When seeded, broadcast $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to the acre are required. The salad varieties can be sown during August and September, broadcast from 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

Ruta Bagas should be sown from June to September. These thrive best if seeded in drills and cultivated, when about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds are required to sow an acre. Sow in rows about 2 feet apart and thin the plants from 6 to 8 inches. Ruta Bagas are also frequently seeded broadcast, when about 2 pounds to the acre are required.

IMPROVED RED TOP WHITE GLOBE—This is probably the handsomest and certainly the most popular Turnip in our list. It is a very large variety. Many customers have produced Turnips from our strain of this seed weighing 8 lbs. and over. It is globe shaped with pure white flesh. The skin is purple above the ground and white beneath, making it most attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid.

EARLY PURPLE TOP (Strap Leaf)—A well-known early, flat growing variety with purple top, fine grained, tender and sweet. This is one of the best early table turnips. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap Leaf)—A medium sized early flat growing turnip, similar in size and shape to the Early Purple Top, except that it is entirely white with a greenish tinge near the top. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; postpaid.

WHITE EGG—A quick growing, pure white, egg shaped variety with small tops. Smooth, thin skin, firm flesh, mild and sweet. A desirable turnip for either market or home use. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—A large and beautifully formed, globe shaped turnip of snowy whiteness. Grows uniform in size and of fine table quality. The leaves also make a salad of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK—A splendid turnip which has long been a standard sort for stock feeding and market. It is globe shaped, flattened at the top and grows to a large size. The flesh is sweet, but is inclined to be coarse of grain at maturity. It is largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid.

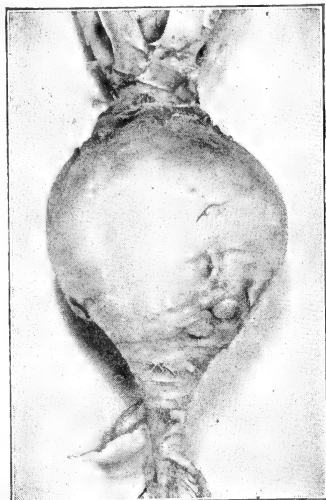
LONG WHITE COWHORN—As its name indicates, this is a long, white turnip, which grows from 12 to 15 inches long, half above ground, and is generally curved like a cow's horn. The table qualities are good, however, as it is fine grained and sweet, is also a good variety for stock feeding and keeps well for winter use. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid.

YELLOW FLESH VARIETIES (Turnip)

AMBER GLOBE—A large globe shaped turnip with solid yellow flesh. A good table turnip, but is probably more generally grown for stock feeding. It keeps well and is a general favorite with those who prefer the yellow flesh turnips. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; postpaid.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Although a good table turnip, it is often grown for stock feeding, being a splendid variety for this purpose. Probably no other variety equals it in keeping through the winter under unfavorable conditions. Has yellow flesh, is very solid, hardy and sweet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c; postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—44 days. Early as the Purple Top Milan; of a perfect flat form; pure white; small foliage and of fine quality; as an early market variety it is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; postpaid.



RUTA BAGA

SALAD VARIETIES (Turnip)

SOUTHERN PRIZE—While this makes a white turnip of fair quality, it is used principally for growing salad for Winter and Spring use. It grows entirely down in the ground, is very hardy, standing the winter without protection. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid.

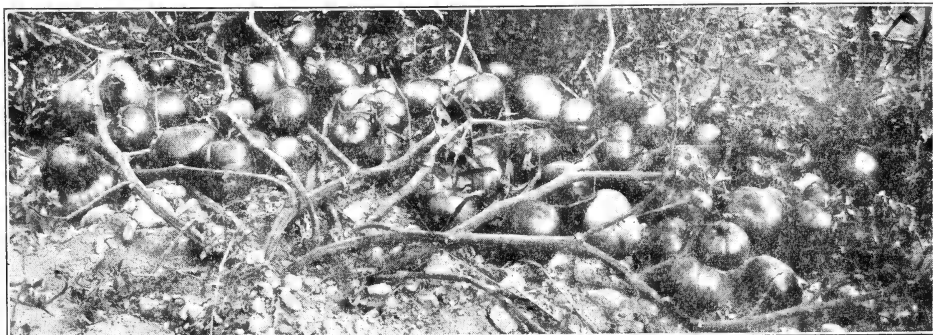
SEVEN TOP—This variety is recommended only for making salad, being splendid for that purpose, its leaves being very abundant, but its roots are of very little value. Is very hardy, standing the coldest winters without protection. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c; postpaid.

SHOGGIN—A Japanese variety of recent introduction, produces a pure white turnip 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The tops are very abundant and highly recommended as a salad variety. Its outstanding feature is that lice will not destroy the foliage. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—

We consider this so far superior to any other Ruta Baga that we do not offer any other variety. Our stock is the best American strain, grown from roots which have been carefully selected for large size, uniform shape and exceptional quality. This is by far the best Ruta Baga for either table use or stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; postpaid.





MARGLOBE

DIGGS & BEADLES FAMOUS TOMATOES

CULTURE—To have plants ready for setting as soon as danger of frost is past, sow the seed inside in boxes or under glass about 6 weeks before the time desired to set them outside. After the weather turns warm, transplant and set in raised hills about 3 or 4 feet each way. Fertilize well with D. & B.'s Vine and Vegetable Grower or some high grade fertilizer and give frequent cultivations as long as possible. To make very early tomatoes grow the plants in small pots and transplant to larger pots as the plants grow, until the weather is warm enough to set outside.

BREAK O'DAY—This variety was introduced by Dr. Pritchard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it being a cross between the Earliana and the Marglobe and is said to combine the earliness of the Earliana together with all of the good qualities of the blight resistant Marglobe, which is probably the best all around tomato grown. Break O'Day is a rich red Tomato of medium size and will, no doubt, become the most popular Tomato for early use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; 1 lb. \$3.25; postpaid.

GROTHEN GLOBE—A new early wilt-resistant variety, maturing in 78 days, similar to Break O'Day, but the fruits are deeper. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 30c; 2 ozs. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$3.00.

JUNE PINK—One of the earliest varieties, of medium size, smooth skin and beautiful pink color, is very prolific and a good variety for the first early crop for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

BONNY BEST—A first early Tomato, of good size, a beautiful red, nearly round and very prolific. Fruit grows in clusters and has heavy foliage, which protects it from the sun. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; postpaid.

JOHN BAER—An early, bright red Tomato of exceptional merit. The fruit is smooth, solid, nearly round, of good quality, productive and attractive in appearance. While a few days later than the June Pink, it produces a heavier crop and the fruits are larger and more uniform in size. We consider this the earliest large Tomato. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; postpaid.

MARGLOBE—Rust Resistant—This variety was propagated by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is the outstanding Rust Resistant strain of Tomato yet introduced. In addition to its Rust Resistant qualities, it is a splendid Tomato for all purposes. It is a second early kind, globe shaped, rich red flesh, medium to large size, smooth skin and meaty, is non-acid, and almost coreless, with very few seeds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50; postpaid.

OXHEART—This new variety is popular because of its distinctive appearance, large size, and fine table qualities. Heart shaped, deep pink, firm, sweet flesh, of pleasing flavor. Almost seedless. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

STONE—For years this has been a very popular Tomato as a main crop, for home use, market and canning, and deservedly so, for it is of large, uniform size, bright scarlet color, smooth skin, firm flesh, good quality, an excellent shipping variety, is unusually productive and withstands blight and rot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; postpaid.

MARKET CHAMPION—A very large, bright red Tomato, smooth skin and solid flesh, similar to the Red Rock and Stone. Is largely used for canning and is considered by many canners far superior to other varieties for this purpose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; postpaid.

BRIMMER—This Tomato is similar to the well-known Ponderosa, but a decided improvement over it. The fruit grows to a larger size, while the quality is splendid and is said to be superior to any other kind. It is practically all meat, has very few seeds and without any core. Of mild, delicate flavor and comparatively free from acidity found in so many other kinds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50; postpaid.

PONDEROSA—A handsome bright red Tomato. Very solid and of luscious flavor. One of the largest Tomatoes, the fruit often weighing over a pound; for this reason many prefer it for slicing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; postpaid.

RUTGERS WILT-RESISTANT—Deep Scarlet (100 Days)—When a Rutgers is red on the outside, you can be assured it is ripe all over, for it begins to ripen at the center. It is very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally as wilt-resistant; intense red in color; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A consistent cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; postpaid.

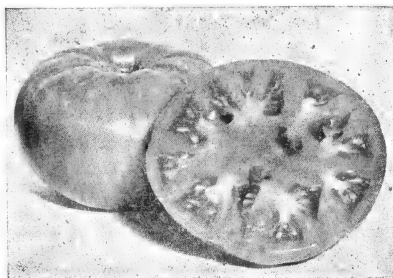
THE PRITCHARD OR SCARLET TOPPER (95 Days)—The last wilt-resistant Tomato developed by Dr. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and by many it is regarded as his best production. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

YELLOW PEAR — Has small pear shaped fruit, used largely for making fancy pickles and preserves, while their size, shape, color and flavor make them desirable for use in salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

YELLOW PLUM—Shape uniformly oval and perfectly smooth; color lemon yellow; used for preserving and pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA (110 Days) — Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; postpaid.

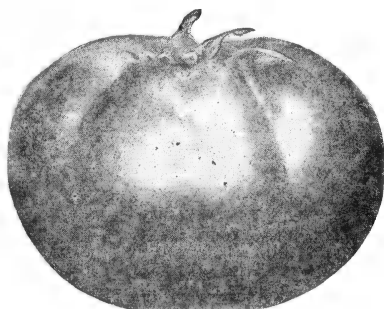
VALIANT—An extra early, extra large, extra smooth Tomato of the Stokesdale variety. It is fast replacing the Earliana as an early marketing Tomato. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.



STOKESDALE—A very early, large tomato with small seed cavity and a more solid interior than any other variety. The vine makes a tremendous growth which is the secret of its large crop yield. It is superior and more productive than most well known varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



D. & B. STONE



BRIMMER



Diggs & Beadles

FLOWER SEEDS

We are justly proud of our whole line of Flower Seeds, which we are constantly improving. We have hundreds of varieties of fresh seed from the world's finest stock. This thought alone, with a local and reliable dealer, should warrant your consideration.

Our Garden Department is managed by an expert horticulturist, fully qualified to advise you about your garden problems, whether they be great or small. This service will be cheerfully furnished without obligations on your part.

If we have not been favored with your flower seed business, we will very much appreciate a trial order.

BRIEF CULTURAL NOTES

ZINNIAS—Zinnias are warm weather loving plants and should never be sown until the soil has thoroughly warmed up and all danger of any frost has passed. For best results, especially with the smaller flowered, early blooming varieties, we recommend sowing the seed where the plants are to flower. The taller growing, large flowered sorts can safely be transplanted, although they also will make a more robust growth and will produce more flowers if they can be sown where the plants are to bloom, and then when the seedlings are 3" to 4" tall, thinned to the proper distance. To induce a thrifty, heavy root system, irrigate your plants rather than sprinkling. Dig a little trench alongside the row and let the water run slowly for several hours so it will seep down into the ground and make the food in the soil available for the plant throughout the mass of feeding roots. Always cultivate after each irrigation to conserve moisture. By this method you will have to water Zinnias only once every two weeks or so, whereas if the ground is merely sprinkled, you will have to repeat the sprinkling every other day or so. Irrigation not only gives a stronger, healthier plant, but also saves on your water bill.

GOURDS—Gourds should be sown where the plants are to remain and should not be planted until late in the Spring after the soil is thoroughly warm and nights as well as days are warm. For best results sow in a warm, sandy location, somewhat on the dry side. Provide enough water for a normal growth until the flowers appear, after which no further irrigation should be necessary. Watering during the flowering period will cause dropping of flowers and buds, and consequent loss of Gourds. For perfect-shape specimens, vines should be trained up on a fence or trellis and the Gourds allowed to hang, thus assuring straight necks and preventing rotting or discoloration from the soil. Do not harvest the Gourd crop until the fruit is thoroughly matured. This will be when the stem becomes brown and hard and pressure with the fingernail cannot dent the shell of the Gourd. After picking, Gourds should be hung in an airy, dry place until thoroughly cured. The large, hard-shelled varieties are then washed and scrubbed before decorating. The small, colorful varieties are wiped clean of dust and given a light coating of varnish or shellac. If thoroughly dried before treatment, Gourds should last several months for house decoration.

LARKSPUR—Larkspurs are cool weather plants and for best results should be sown in the Fall. In warm sections, such as Southern California, they are sown as early as August, broadcast where they are to bloom and if for the cut flower market, are sown thick like radishes and the entire plant pulled to go to market. For the home garden, on the other hand, plants are thinned out to the proper distance and allowed to branch normally for a more brilliant show of color. In the colder sections, seeds should be sown broadcast in November in its permanent position in the garden. If very severe, a light mulch covering should be applied. Seed will, therefore, remain stratified and dormant throughout the winter months and with the spring thaws and first warm weather, will germinate and commence to grow. As Larkspur seed requires a chilling for best germination, this is the ideal treatment for best results.

PETUNIAS—The chief pitfall the amateur runs up against in growing Petunias is in the seed sowing. Almost invariably they bury the tiny seeds so deeply that the sprouting seedlings cannot possibly fight their way to the surface. Petunia seed must be sown with the very utmost carefulness. A seed flat or a seed pan should be used, a light, loamy soil carefully prepared, properly moistened and finely screened, the box filled to within a half-inch of the top with ample drainage on the bottom and tamped down firmly, smoothly and evenly. Then the seed should be mixed with about a teaspoonful of sand and this mixture of seed and sand sprinkled carefully and thinly over the surface of the seed box. A very fine sprinkling of pure sand, not more than 1/16 of an inch, may be used on top of this mixture or it may be left without any further covering. A pane of glass or a damp burlap sack or folded newspaper should then be placed over the flat and left there until the seeds begin to sprout. Immediately after the first sprout appears, this heavy shading must be removed and a single layer of gauze substituted. If the soil has been properly moistened when it is being prepared for sowing, it will not have to be watered again until the seedlings have developed their third and fourth leaves. If the soil appears to be drying out, however, water is applied with a very fine-spray hand bulb, or better still, the pan or flat placed in a tray of water to allow moisture to soak upwards from the bottom. Always leave the seed box in a well ventilated place, but without any draft, to prevent damping off. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be pricked off into a second flat or small pots for a few weeks before setting out in their permanent position in the garden.

A—Annuals—These attain full growth from seed, flower and die first year.
B—Biennials—These grow from seed the first year, bloom and die the next, though some varieties bloom the first year.
P—Perennials—Hardy Perennials.
C—Climbing Plants.

Achillea (Milfoil Yarrow)—P

Achillea are of easy culture and grow in any good garden soil, but preferring sun. They are useful for the border and for cutting flowers in summer.

Ptarmica, Fl. Pl. The Pearl. 2 ft. June to August. Pure white, double flowers, fine for cutting. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Acrolinium Roseum—A

Its graceful, daisy-like flowers, when cut in the bud state, can be dried for winter bouquets. It blooms in 6 weeks from time of sowing. Height, 20 in.

Double Giant Mixture. This large-flowering type is twice the size of the preceding one, with long, stiff stems; flowers are double and semi-double; white, chamois, flesh color and bright rose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Ageratums—A

These free flowering, quick growing annuals, which bloom throughout the summer, are invaluable as a source of the blue-lavender tones which are demanded to balance the color-effect of every planting. Varying in height from 6 in. to 3 ft., you may use them to fill many different garden roles. The taller varieties are useful for cutting. Dwarf sorts are apt to vary in height.

Dwarf Compactum. Little Dorrit White. Little Dorrit Azure Blue. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Mexicanum. Tall Blue. Tall Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Alyssum—A

Of all garden flowers, none is better known, or more cherished, for its beauty and fragrance, and the memories associated with it. It is truly queen of edging plants whether grown in a continuous ribbon, or alternated with blue lobelia, yellow signata marigold, or dwarf ageratum. Its white flowers never fail; it is amazingly vigorous and hardy, and exceptionally uniform in height and size.

D. & B. Little Gem, Snow-white Carpet Plant. 4 in. The plants are so completely covered with snow-white blossoms they create the impression of a beautiful white carpet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 85c.

Little Dorrit. □ 4 in. It forms perfect little bushes, smothered with miniature white flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.

Lilac Queen. 9 in. Distinct variety with delicate lavender flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.

Carpet of Snow. Spreading 2 in. to 3 in.; **Snow Cloth**, excellent flat compact, plants, mass pure white flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 65c.

Alyssum—P

Showy free flowering spring-blooming plants. Valuable for front row in border or rock garden.

Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold). 9 in. May-June. Producing masses of golden flowers very early. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 65c.

Amaranthus—A

Tall, vigorous ornamental foliage plants, with showy flower clusters, which attain their finest coloring in hot, sunny locations. Rich soil increases the size of leaves at the expense of their color. Give plenty of room.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). 2½ ft. The inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, the outer bright scarlet and gold. Pkt. 10c.

D. & B. Special Mixture. A well balanced mixture of the above and others. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Molten Fire. Fiery red. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

Anchusa—A

Capensis (Summer Forget-me-not). □ 2 ft. Gentian-blue flowers, borne in drooping clusters from July to October. Similar to the Forget-me-not, blossoms, larger and of finer color. Pkt. 10c.

Bluebird. Much as above but indigo blue in color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Anchusa—P

Stately and handsome perennials belonging to Forget-me-not family. The leaves are rough and hairy and the drooping flowers are borne in racemes on branching stems.

Italica, Dropmore Variety. 5 ft. June-July. Beautiful gentian-blue flowers. Thrives best in partial shade. Per pkt. 10c.

Lissidel. An improved Italica. Per pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Antirrhinum—A

Snagdragons have been amazingly improved in size and color. They are hardy and should be sown early, as they germinate slowly. Unless very rich soil is provided and all plants are staked, the dwarf and semi-tall classes will be most satisfactory in the garden. They are effective in beds of solid color, and require full sun. Keep seed pods picked off. If intended for winter flowering, cut back in September.

Nauum Grandiflorum (Medium, large, flowered). ..Climax. Orange shading gold. Empress, rich velvety crimson, dark foliage. Gloria Purity, rich deep rose pink. Golden Queen, rich golden yellow. pure white. Giant Ruby. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Super Majestic. Rustproof, finest mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 250.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—P

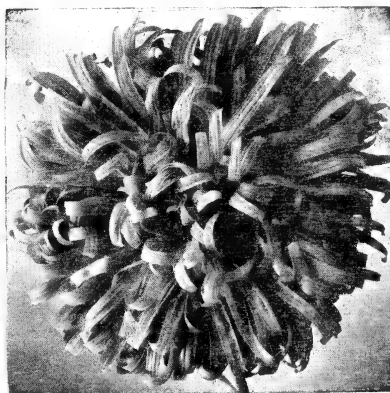
Beautiful hardy perennials, producing graceful spurred flowers on 2-ft. stems. One of the most important of our early hardy flowers and should be grown in quantity, being easy to establish and thriving in almost any situation.



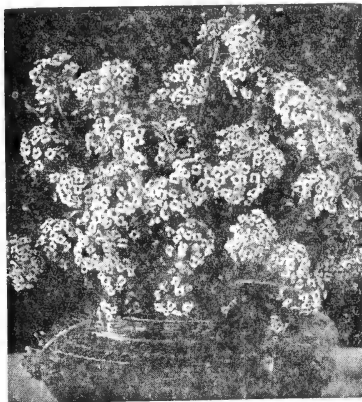
ACROLINIUM (Strawflower)



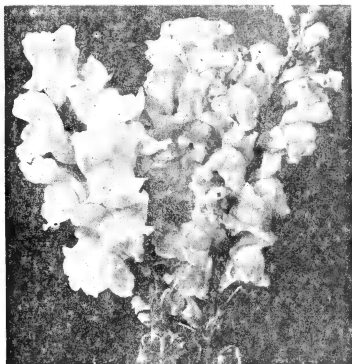
AGERATUM



ASTER CRECE SPLENDOR



SWEET ALYSSUM



SNAPDRAGON



ENGLISH DAISY

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain of Long-Spurred Hybrids. The blooms are of large size and the spurs very long. The colors range through shades of lavender, mauves, blues, purples, whites, creams, yellows, pinks, reds, etc. The whole form a most harmonious mass of coloring seldom seen in other flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$3.25.
Dobbie's Imperial Hybrids. A wonderful hybrid mixture. Contains every conceivable shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$3.25. Long Spurred Blue Shades, Pkt. 10c; oz. \$3.25. Long Spurred Crimson Star, Pkt. 10c; oz. \$4.00. Long Spurred Pink Shades, Pkt. 10c; oz. \$3.25.

Arabis (Rock Cross)—P

Charming dwarf spring-flowering plants. They do well in any soil, but need plenty of sun.

Alpina. 1 ft. Pure white flowers. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Argemone—A

Hybrida Grandiflora Mixed. (The Prickly Poppy). □ 2 ft. They have branching prickly stems with glaucous leaves with spiny margins.

White poppylike flowers of silken texture with golden anthers.

Rescus. Rose colored. Pkt. 10c.

Arctotis—A

Grandis (Blue-eyed African Daisy). 3 ft. It forms bushes bearing 2-inch daisy flowers of pearly white with a gold band surrounding a delicate mauve center. It closes at evening and displays its lilac tinted undersides. Foliage gray green. Especially good cut flower 1-8 oz. 30c; pkt. 10c.

Hybrids. Pastel shades. Pkt. 10c; 1-8 oz. 50c.

Annual Asters—A

THE SUNSHINE

The plants are bushy and strong, with many flower stalks. Some of the flowers have twisted and some quilled petals; all have a cushion center of tiny quills of a contrasting color which makes a flower look as if it were covered with snowflakes. The blue flowers are dotted with a paler blue and some in white, and the rose in a lighter shade of pink or white. 2 ft.

Mixed, all colors. ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c.

American, Vicks Branching. From midseason until frost these Asters will produce a profusion of beautiful flowers. The blooms are quite large, ¾ to 4 in. across, and fully double, with the petals somewhat incurved and massed so closely as to form a most attractive, globular flower. The plants grow 2 to 3 ft. tall and branch freely, producing stems frequently 2 ft. long, which makes this class especially fine for cutting. Nothing could be more dazzling than a blaze of color such as these giant flowers will give. White. Mixed. Azure Blue.

Shell Pink. Any of the above pkts. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Wilt Resistant Improved Crego. Crimson. Purple, Royal. Pink, Rose. Azure Blue. White. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Aubretia—P

One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockeries, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson or rose for many weeks. A gem for planting in crevices of rocks or wall, forming a cataract of color. 6 in. Flowers in April and May.

Large-Flowered Hybrids, Mixed. A wonderfully fine strain, producing a good range of colors. Seeds, per pkt. 10c.

Baby Blue Eyes (See Nemophila)—A

Baby's Breath (See Gypsophila)—A & P

Balloon Vine (See Cardiospermum)—P

Balsam Apple & Pear (See Momordica)—A

New Bush Balsam—A

An old and favorite garden flower, producing the double flowers clustered in the axils of the leaves on short stems. The plants are sturdy and bushy and like hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development they should be set 12 to 18 inches apart.

Bush Flowering Mixed. Free-flowering double balsam of bushy growth, flowers appear in clusters on the top of stems instead of hidden on side of stems. It is a fine bedding plant. In shades of white, rose and red. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

Baptisia (False Indigo)

Australis. Lovely dark blue, Lupine-like flowers during June and July. Strong growing plants, 3 to 4 ft. tall, with attractive dark green foliage. Pkg., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; ¼ oz., 60c.

Bellis (See English Daisy)

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)—A

A free-flowering, dwarf-growing annual, 12 inches tall, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of dainty flowers which resemble small cinerarias, suitable for edgings, small beds or pot culture. Rose. Blue. Mixed. Pkg., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

Browallia—A

Profusely blooming bedding plants, covered during summer and autumn with flowers of a rare shade of intense blue, grows freely in any rich soil; blooms well in the winter if lifted and cut back.

Speciosa Major. Brilliant ultramarine blue; a rare color; for border or hanging baskets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower)—A

Each flower is a miniature paint brush produced on long wiry stems which make it an excellent cut flower.
Mixed. Scarlet and yellow. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Calendula

Art Shades (Good assortment light shades). —
Chrysanthia Turlight, cream, pkt., 10c. Orange King, pkt., 10c; oz., 60c. Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

California Poppy (See Escholtzia)—A

Calliopsis—A

The annual coreopsis, its flowers are similar in form, but many are marked with bands or centers of contrasting tones. Colors include variations of yellow and orange including brown, maroon and almost crimson. They are thrifty, vigorous, bloom throughout the summer and often self-seed.

Double Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; oz. 25c.

Castor Oil Plant—See Ricinus

Campanula—A

A new Canterbury Bell which blooms from seed in less than six months, plants two to two-and-a-half feet bearing 6-8 flower spikes.

Angelus Bell, deep rose. Liberty Bell, deep violet blue. Mission Bell, clear pink. Wedding Bell, white. Mixed. Any of the above. Pkt. 10c; oz., 75c.

Campanulas—B

Medium.

Single Mixed. Double Mixed.

Cup & Saucer.

Dark Blue, (Violet). Light Blue (Lilac). Rose. White.

Mixed. Any of the above. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

Candytuft—A

For mass planting, interplanting with taller flowers and for edging beds and borders, the candytuft is admirable, and the hyacinth flowered type, bearing flowers in long clusters, makes good cut flowers. Successive plantings give flowers all summer.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered White. 1 ft. Large, bold spikes of snowy white flowers, habit sturdy and compact. This is an especially select stock. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Umbellata sorts grow about 1 ft. tall with flowers in umbrella form, we offer the following colors as noted below:

White. Lilac. Rose. Purple. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Canary Bird Flower (See Tropaeolum)—A

Cardiospermum (Balloon Vine)—C

Love in a Puff. A clean, free-growing vine reaching 10 to 12 feet, bearing delicate clusters of bloom and numbers of large, round, inflated seedpods resembling miniature balloons. The effect is odd and curious. Oz., 25c; Pkt., 10c.

Carnation (Chaband's Giant Double Improved)

This popular hardy Carnation blooms five months from sowing and continues throughout the season. It is 16 to 20 inches high, upright in habit, and robust growing.

Crimson (Nero) deep, dark crimson. Deep rose. White (Jeanne Diania). Choice Mixed. Any of the above. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.40.

Castor Bean (See Ricinus)—A

Celosia (Coxcomb)—A

CRESTED DWARF SORTS

The name coxcomb is derived from the resemblance of the flower heads of the crested type to a cock's comb, in form, though in texture they are like plush or chenille. The crested type thrive in light soil and are used for mass effects in beds, or in pots. The plumed type like rich soil. Seeds germinate quickly and should be sown after danger of frost is over.

Dwarf Empress. (Dark foliage, dark red flowers.) Dwarf Finest Mixed. Tall Crimson. Tall Mixed. Plumosa. (Improved Feathered Type.) Yellow. Finest Mixed. Childs. (Chinese Wool Flower). Mixed. Any of the above. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25.

Centaureas—A

CYANUS (Bachelor's Button or Cornflower)

They are easy to grow and bloom continuously. Just sow the seed broadcast wherever you want the plants to grow. If the soil is rich, the flowers will be larger and have longer stems. Make sowings at intervals of three weeks apart, beginning in early May.

DOUBLE FLOWERING VARIETIES 2 FT.

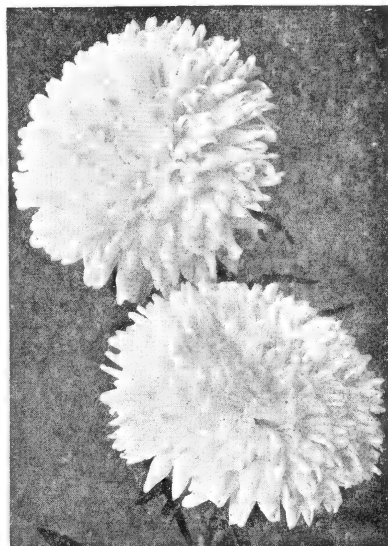
Blue Boy. Pinkie. Red Boy. Snow Man. Mixed. Any of the above. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Cheiranthus—P

Allioni (Siberian Wallflower). 1 ft. Dazzling fiery orange flowers on stems about a foot high. Best used as a biennial as it frequently blooms itself to death. Blooms from seed the first year. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Golden Bedder. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Chinese Lantern (See Physalis)—P



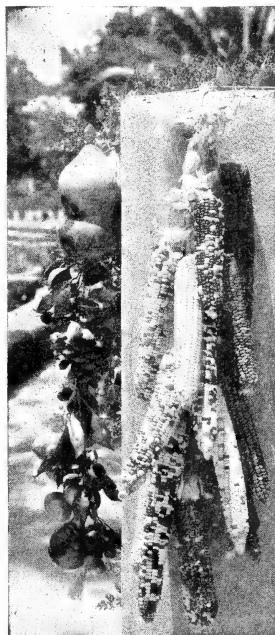
ASTER (See Page 30)



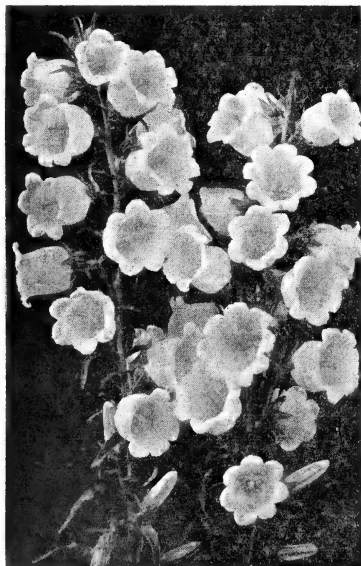
LONG SPURRED COLUMBINE



CHRYSANTHEMUM



INDIAN CORN AND GOURDS



CAMPANULA

Chrysanthemum (Summer)—A

SINGLE FLOWERING VARIETIES, 20 IN.

Sown in April, they begin flowering in July. The double varieties which grow 4 feet high, make imposing border plants in midsummer. All types should be pinched back to encourage branching, and grown in rich soil. Single. *Carinatum*, tricolor finest mixed. *Segetum Eldorado*, golden yellow, dark eye. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c. Double Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Clarkia—A

The flowers have been described as resembling sprays of flowering almond, and the rose and pink tones are especially attractive. They are hardy, germinate quickly and flower from July to October. They do well in sandy soil. Colors: Red, White, Pink. D. & B. Special Mixture. Made up especially from named varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Cleome—A

Pungens (Spider Plant). A. 5 ft. A showy garden annual producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose; of easy cultivation, blooming until late; a good bee plant. Produces unique effect in the border. Purple. White. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Cobaea—C

Scandens, Cathedral Bells. 30 ft. One of the handsomest rapid growing climbers. The bell-shaped flowers open a clear green, but turn lilac. Seed should be sown edgewise. Very vigorous and prolific bloomer. Pkt. 10c.

Coleus (Flame Nettle)—A

Hybrids. Our strain of hybrid varieties produces the finest colors. Most attractive and novel foliage plants for house or garden culture. Start the seed indoors in March or April. Plant out late in May. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

Columbine (See Aquilegia) P

Convolvus (Morning Glory)

Coreopsis—P

Lanceolata Grandiflora. 2 ft. June-October. Large orange-yellow flowers on long graceful stems. About the best yellow cut flower blooming incessantly. One of the perennials which will flower the first year if sown early. Seeds, oz. 35c; pkt. 10c.

Corn—A

Indian Ornamental. Pkt. 10c.

Cosmos—A

While early varieties begin flowering in July, *Cosmos* reaches the height of its beauty in the autumn, when it becomes one of the dominant border families. Given plenty of room, the tall plants branch freely, and are effective both in their abundant flowers, and their feathery foliage.

EARLY FLOWERING MAMMOTH—White. Orange Flare. Pink.

Crimson. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; pkt. 10c; Mixed: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Klondyke. A gorgeous orange-yellow flower with very handsome foliage more coarsely lacinated than others. In the Northern States seed should be sown early in pots and the pots plunged in the ground after all danger of frost is over, as the roots have to be confined to produce flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c.

DOUBLE EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS

These grow to a height of about three feet, forming a perfect bush, massed with bloom, bearing beautiful double flowers of good size, on long stems. They come about 65 per cent double from seed. Pink.

Crimson. White. Each of the above: pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

Late Flowering. Pink, Red, White. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Cuphea—A

Platycentra (Cigar Plant) — 10 in. Small scarlet and black tubular flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Cynoglossum—A

Amabile, Chinese Forget-Me-Not \square 18 to 24 in. Produces large sprays of brilliant blue Forget-Me-Not like flowers. Grows easily and blooms for a long season. A most delightful addition to our list of blue flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Cypress Vine (See Ipomea Quamaclit)

Dahlia Seed—A

All types of dahlias, large flowered, pompon and the small bedding type so popular abroad, may be grown easily from seed and will blossom the first year. The Coltness bedding dahlias, sown outdoors when frost danger is over, will blossom in July, and are no more difficult to handle than zinnias. With the large flowered types, an earlier start is advisable. Sow in a shallow box or pan in March or early April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if tubers had been used instead of seed.

SINGLE FLOWERING

Collarette, Mixed Colors. 3 ft. Flowers of various colors, adorned with a collar of small petals around the center. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE FLOWERING

Double Good Mixed. 3 ft. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

Shasta Daisies

The name Shasta is now applied not to a single variety but to a class of hardy daisies, bearing giant flowers, all splendid border subjects and easily grown from seed.

Double. Pkt. 25c.

Conqueror. Very large, pure white. Early overing. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

Delphiniums—P

Few plants are so handsome in the garden as the perennial Larkspurs. There are many species in cultivation, but the most important are the tall hybrids, of which there are many varieties with a wonderful range of color. They are valuable for their great variety in height, varying from 1 to 6 ft.; for their great variety in shades of color, varying from the palest lavender through every conceivable shade of blue to deep indigo. They thrive in almost any situation. A good, deep, rich soil will repay with larger and better flowers. Remove the flower before the seed pods form and they will flower later in the season. The Butterfly Delphiniums are forms of Delphinium Chinese, height 2-3 ft.

Chinensis. 2-3 ft. Pure blue in branching dwarf spikes. Very graceful for cutting. Seeds, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

Belladonna. 2 ft. June-July. Flowers exquisite shade of turquoise blue. Seeds, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

Bellamosum. 3 ft. This is a dark form of the light blue Belladonna with intensely rich, deep blue flowers. Seeds, pkt. 10c.

Blackmore and Langdon Strain. All the clear shades of blue with many opaline variations, with bees of contrasting colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$2.00.

Pacific Giants. Flowers 2½ to 3½ in. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

Dianthus (Annual Pinks)

Brilliantly colored flowers for beds, borders, rockeries, edgings and cutting. The dwarf, bushy plants average 1 ft. in height, are free-blooming, and produce flowers of different forms, 2 to 3 in. across, from July until frost. Of easiest culture, succeeding in ordinary garden loam. Biennial in some sections.

Hedewigi (Japanese Pinks). Double Finest Mixed. Single Finest Mixed. Hedewigi Laciniatus 10-12 in. Double Finest Mixed. Single Splendens, crimson with white eye. Finest Mixed.

Chinensis (China Pinks). 20 in. Double Finest Mixed. Single Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Dianthus (Hardy Garden Pinks)

Brilliantly colored flowers for beds, borders, rockeries, edgings and cutting. The dwarf plants are free blooming, and produce flowers of different forms, 2 to 3 in. across. Easy culture; succeeds in all soils.

Plumarius (Grass Pinks, Garden Pinks). Single Mixed. Double Mixed. Rock Garden Pinks. Deltoides (Maiden's Pink, 8 in.).

Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Didiscus Coeruleus—A

Blue Lace Flower A 3 ft. Charming blue annual, with dainty blue flowers which resemble Queen Anne's Lace of our roadsides. Excellent for bedding and desirable cut flower. ¼ oz. 25c; pkt. 10c.

Digitalis (Foxglove)—B

These produce spires of blossoms 3 to 5 ft. high. Stately old garden favorites for garden shrubbery, borders and naturalizing in suitable places.

Canariensis. Canary yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Gloxiniæflora. Flowers shaped and spotted like a gloxinia. 2-4 ft. June-July. Seeds, pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Yellow.

Purple.

Rose.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean)—C

A rapid-growing annual climber, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods.

Tall Darkness, purple foliage and pods. Tall Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

English Daisy—P

These jolly little fellows are popular because of their bright color. their profuse and long blooming period, and their dwarf compact growth. The leaves form a rosette at the base of the plant, while the double flowers are borne above on stiff, yet graceful stems.

Pink. White. Dark Red. Double Mixed. Includes white and various shades of rose and red. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

Escholtzia (California Poppy)—A

The State flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain. The California Poppy makes an interesting plant for the foreground of the border, bringing a touch of gold and gray from the West.

California Spreading Varieties. Alba, white. Aurantiaca, orange. Carmine King, deep carmine. Chrome Queen, amber yellow. Golden West, yellow orange center. Rosy Queen, rosy pink. Brilliant Mixed, all bright colors. Mixed, white, yellow, and orange shades.

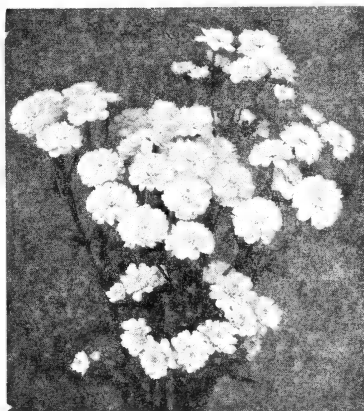
Double or Semi-double varieties. Choice Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Ramona Strain. A new compact and erect strain with flowers beautifully frilled and incurved. Ramona Hybrids. Finest Mixed.

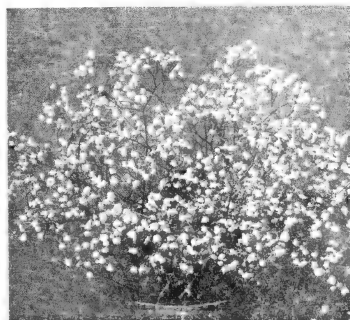
Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c.



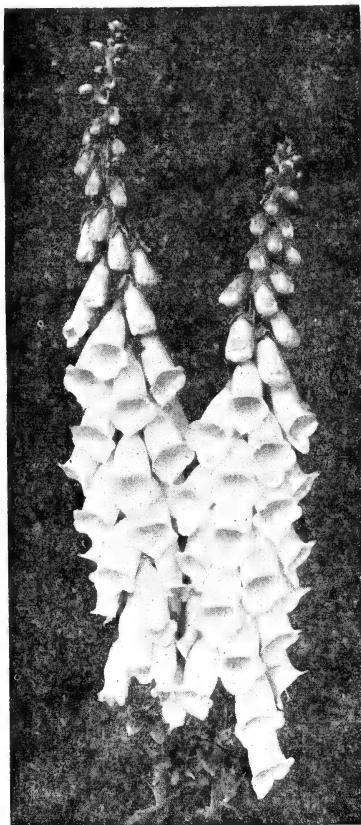
CALENDULA



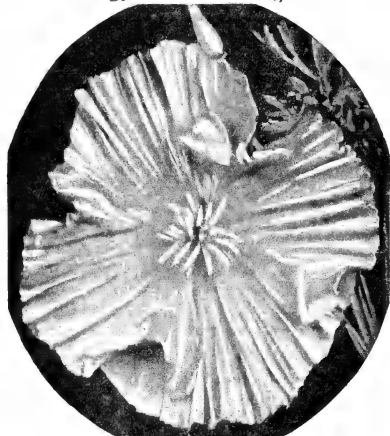
ACHILIA



GYPSOPHELIA—(See Page 34)



DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)



ECHOLTZIA RAMONA

Euphorbia—A

Strong growing annuals, for beds of tall plants or mixed borders, the flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage exceedingly ornamental. **Heterophylla** (Mexican Fire Plant). Annual poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hothouse poinsettia. About mid-summer the center top leaves of each branch turn orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c. **Variegata** (Snow on the Mountain or Mountain Spurge). 2 feet. Remarkably distinct plant; very showy with its foliage edged white and green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Forget-Me-Not (See Myosotis)

Four O'Clock (See Marvel of Peru)

Foxglove (See Digitalis)

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)—P & A

One of the most profuse bloomers of the flower garden, the color of the Gaillardia may be termed "sunset" because the flowers run to reds and orange, rose tinted at the base of the petals. The flower heads are terminal and on long stems. The foliage is a good gray-green and fairly abundant.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Indian Chief. Copper bronze. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Lorenziana Double Perfection Mixed. ¼ oz. 25c; pkt. 10c.

Grandiflora Mixed. Composite flowers, variegated with shades of red and yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Goblin Dwarf Compact. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

Geranium (Pelargonium)

Zonale, Mixed. Valuable pot plants to bloom during the winter yet equally fine for summer display in beds or borders. Pkt. 10c.

Geum—P

Geums belong to the Rose family. The species described are showy, free-flowering kinds producing a wealth of attractive flowers which are much prized for cutting. They are of a tufted habit of growth with pinnate leaves. Excellent for border culture. To avoid wilting after cutting put stems in warm water.

Lady Stratheden (Golden Ball). Flowers loosely double; a delightful shade of golden yellow. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

Mrs. Bradshaw. 2 ft. The double orange-scarlet flowers are very large and full. June-Sept. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

Hybrid Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 70c.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)—A

A showy annual overlasting with clover-like heads.

Globosa Alba. Purple. Globosa Pink. Mixed, all colors.

Each of the above, per pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Gourds—A (Small Sorts)

The flowers are often beautiful and the fruit ornamental and sometimes useful. The small fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger gourds may be used as dippers, sugar troughs, bowls and bird houses.

Glant Bottle. Calabash. Longissima. Hercules Club. Dipper. Large Mixed. Ornamental Mixed. Small Spoon. Small Pear. Small Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Gypsophila—A

Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases.

Elegans Grandiflora Alba (Angel's Breath). This is an improved large-flowering, pure white, of free, easy growth. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Oz. 30c; ½ oz. 20c; pkt. 10c.

Elegans Grandiflora Carminea, deep rose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Gypsophila—P

Graceful border and rock plants with small flowers on light stems. Greatly prized for cutting. Do not disturb after once established.

Paniculata, Single Alba, white. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)—P

Hardy, perennial sunflowers flourishing splendidly in any garden, city or country. They are a beautiful race of sturdy, showy plants, invaluable for cutting, as they last so long in water.

Perennial Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Helianthus Annus, (Sunflower). Extra Dwarf Chrysanthemum flowered yellow (Double). Chrysanthemum Flowered Select, double Golden yellow lacinated petals, 8 ft. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Helichrysus—A

Straw Flower. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

D. & B. Special Mixture. This mixture of Helichrysus is an improved large-flowered strain containing many new and exquisite shades. ¼ oz. 25c; pkt. 10c.

Helichrysus Monstrosum (Strawflower)

Canary Yellow. Golden Ball. Silver Ball. Fireball or Scarlet. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Heliotrope—A

Universal favorites on account of their delightful fragrance and duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants or as pot plants in the house. Seed sown in the Spring makes fine outdoor plants as easily grown as Verbenas.

Mammoth Mixed. Large flowers ranging from dark blue to lilac. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

Hibiscus (Mallow Marvels)

Giant Mixed. Showy shrub-like plants bearing profusely white, pink and red flowers of enormous size during August and September. Easy to grow. For moist or dry places. 5 to 6 ft. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Hesperis Matronalis—P

(SWEET ROCKET—EVENING SCENTED STOCK)

Belongs to the Wallflower family. Deliciously sweet-scented flowers for garden or cutting. 2-3 ft. June-Aug. Sow in Spring in boxes and transplant in April or May—or sow in open ground in April for later bloom.

Purple and white, mixed seeds, per pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Hollyhocks—P

One of the best hardy garden flowers. Makes a charming background for a garden. Aug.-Sept.

Double Triumph Mixed. Beautifully fringed rosette flowers in many new shades and bi-color combinations.

Chater's Double. Newport Pink. Finest Mixed. Crimson.

Single Mixed. Any of the above: pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.25.

Hunnemannia—P

Fumariaefolia (Bush Escholtzia, or Santa Barbara Poppy) 1½ ft. Another golden yellow poppy, pleasing both in the border and as a cut flower. The plants grow into shrubby bushes, producing their large cup shaped flowers 3 in. across on stems 12 in. long. The clear yellow petals are broad and crinkled. ¼ oz. 25c; pkt. 10c.

Iberis (Perennial Candytuft)—P

Dwarf evergreen plants, 6 to 10 in. Covered with blooms in spring and early summer. Excellent for rockeries or borders where bright dwarf masses are wanted.

Sempervirens. Flowers form a sheet of whiteness. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c.

Ipomea

Morning Glory, Scarlet O'Hara. An entirely new color in this popular garden flower, rich, dark wine or deep rose crimson, flowers about 4 in. in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines, which start blooming within 65 days after seed is sown and are very showy for covering a fence or trellis. Pkt. 10c; oz. 80c.

Clarke's Earliest Heavenly Blue Morning Glory. Sky Blue, shading golden yellow throat, extremely early. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 80c.

Heavenly Blue Improved. Deep sky blue, light at center, early flowering. **Noctiflora White Moonflower.** Night blooming, black seeded. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Imperial Japanese Selected. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Ipomea Quamoclit, (Cypripis vine). Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Cardinal Climber. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Kochia—A

Childsii. □ 2½ ft. It resembles a close-clipped ornamental evergreen. The pyramidal bushes are close and compact and of a pleasing light green. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background and may be clipped to form a perfect hedge, an excellent substitute for boxwood to edge beds. In early autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood-red. Flowers small and numerous, but not conspicuous. ¼ oz. 15c; pkt. 10c.

Kudzu Vine (See Pueraria Thunbergiana)

Lantana Hybrid Mixed. Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

Larkspurs of Exquisite Coloring

Larkspurs are one of the important families of annuals that have been greatly improved by modern breeding methods. Perfectly hardy, they flower quickly from seed sown early in the open, and if the faded blossoms are kept cut will give a long season of bloom. The new pinks are especially fine and with dark blue varieties furnish a vivid color contrast.

Hyacinth Flowered. Pink. White. Purple. Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

Improved Giant Imperial Flowered. The plants grow in one big spike, broad at the base and tapering to a point at the top, resembling the best of the English type of perennial Delphinium.

Blue Bell. Azure blue. **Blue Spire,** very deep violet blue. **Coral King,** Coral pink. **Daintiness,** delicate lavender. **Dazzler,** rich scarlet. **Exquisite,** pink. **Lilac Spire.** **White King,** glistening white. **Carmine King,** Finest Mixed, from separate colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

Dwarf Emperor. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

Lathyrus Latifolius (Hardy Sweet Pea)

Lathyrus Latifolius. (Hardy Sweet Pea) Very decorative climbing vines of the Pea family for growing on fences, trellis, etc., and for cutting. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Lavandula—P

Delightfully fragrant flowers, much used when dry on account of their sweet odor.

Vera (True Lavender). 2 ft. June-Aug. Blue. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Linum—A

Grandiflorum Coeruleum (Blue Flax). 1½ to 2 ft. Dainty flowers of pale blue. Pkt. 10c.

Grandiflorum Rubrum (Crimson Flax). 1½ ft. Brilliantly colored summer annuals, glowing crimson-rose. May be had in bloom from May to October by successive sowings. ¼ oz. 25c; pkt. 10c.



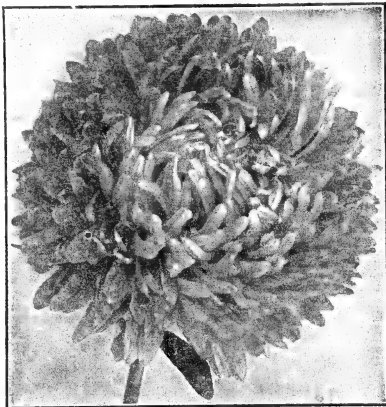
PENGUIN GOURDS



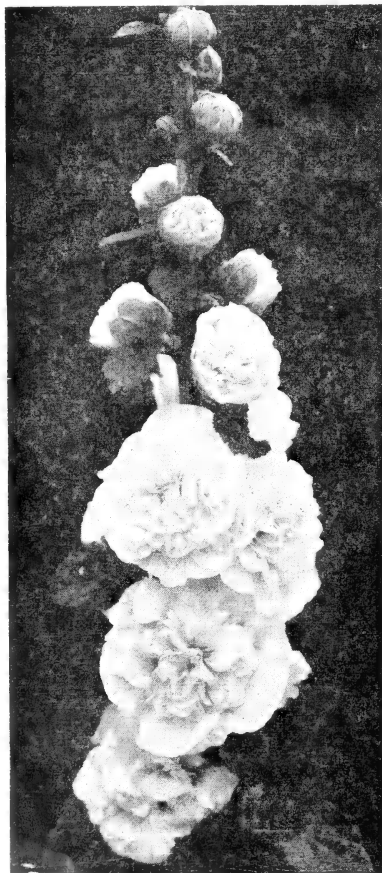
GAILLARDIA



GIANT STOCKS



ASTER—Giant Branching



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

Linaria (Toad Flax)—P

Showy free-flowering plants of a trailing habit. Good for borders, window boxes or rockeries.

Dalmatica Macedonica. This can be described as a perennial, hardy snapdragon. The flowers are as large as the ordinary large-flowering snapdragon, bright yellow with orange lip. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

Linaria—A

This is a hardy annual with small dainty flowers resembling miniature Antirrhinums and in addition each flower has a long Columbine-like spur. It makes a nice cut flower and the clumps form an interesting feature of the annual border. Blooms in about eight weeks from seed. **Maroccana Hybrida Excelsior, Mixed.** Colors range through crimson and gold, pink, mauve, dark blue and chamois and rose, with many lighter art shades. Each of the above: pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

Lobelia—A

Dwarf Varieties. The compact class form bushy plants fairly sheeted with bloom throughout the season. Highly desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding and garden decoration as well as for pot culture. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c. **Blue Gown.** Clear, deep blue, without eye, fine compact habit. Pkt. 10c. **Cambridge Beauty.** Large light blue flowers, green foliage. May be used as a border plant or to decorate a hanging basket. A charming variety

Pkt. 10c. **Crystal Palace Compacta.** 4 in. Deepest blue, dark foliage. ½ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c.

Lunaria—B

Annua (Biennis) (Honesty or St. Peter's Penny). Flowers purple, followed by silvery seed pods, prized for winter decoration. Annual but readily self-seeds. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Lupinus (Russell Hybrids)

A Most Remarkable New Strain of Hardy Lupines from Great Britain. Thousands of gardeners by this time have had an opportunity to become personally acquainted with this superb English strain of hardy Lupine. The enthusiastic claims made by the originator were rather conservative but after all words are rather poor substitutes to describe the true beauty of any flower. Most gardeners were particularly fascinated by the magnificent color range which includes deep yellow, orange, red, and many bi-color combinations. Pkt. 20c. **Annual—Hartwegi Mixed.** Perennial—Polyphyllus Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Marigolds—A

From midsummer to fall when many other plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is invaluable. The tall African varieties produce large self-colored blossoms on long stems; the French flowers are smaller, but the colors and markings are interesting, some of the varieties being striped and spotted. The Marigold dwarf *Signata* family is one of the best edging plants; also *Gamolepis* Tagetes. **Marigold Gigantea.** A remarkable new sweet scented robust growing extremely large flowered type, ideal for show purposes and garden decoration.

Marigold Early Dixie Sunshine. Sunrise, dazzling golden yellow, 100% double.

Marigold Chrysanthemum Flowered. Hybrids, many new and distinct flower types. 2 to 4 in. flowers, orange and yellow shades.

Marigold African Tall Double. *Fistulosa* Lemon, *Fistulosa* Orange. *Fistulosa* Mixed.

Marigold African Dwarf Double. Queen Mixed.

Marigold Novelty Strains. *Collarete Crown of Gold.* Orange 2½ in. flowers crested center, broad guard petals, odorless foliage. Yellow Supreme. Creamy yellow, carnation flowered.

Marigold Guinea Gold. Reselected strain, orange loosely ruffled flowers.

Marigold Harmony Type French. A selection of new strains and varieties in the popular harmony, crested center type of French Marigold. Dwarf Double Harmony. Compact early, golden yellow, bordered maroon red.

Marigold French. Tall Double. Royal Scot. Gold Striped maroon. Finest Mixed. Dwarf Double. Finest Mixed. Tall Single.

Josephine, brown. Dwarf Single. Legion of Honor. (Little Brownie).

Marigold Tagetes Signata Pumila. Little Giant, very deep orange, free flowering 6 in.

Any of the above; pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

Marvel of Peru (Four o'Clocks)—A

Mixed, all sorts and colors. 1 oz. 25c; pkt. 10c.

Matricaria—P

Capensis Fl. Pl. (Feverfew). 3 ft. Neat, small, double white flowers, well adapted for borders, beds and cutting. They are perennial, but may be treated as annuals. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c.

Eximia, Golden Ball. 1 ft. Of compact habit, suitable for edging, with very striking double yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 75c.

Mimosa—A

Pudica (Sensitive Plant). A 1 ft. Curious and interesting, pinkish white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken. Pkt. 10c.

Moonflowers (See Ipomea)—C

Momordica (Annual Climber)

Balsamina (Balsam Apple) Scarlet Fruit.

Charantia (Balsam Pear) Orange fruit.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Morning Glory (See Ipomea)

Convolvus, dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)—A

They are considered among the best spring flowers and grouped with Pansies and Daisies the most lovely combinations may be obtained. The tall varieties are of trailing habit and adapted to covering large patches, which they transform into a sea of blue. Respond to good treatment and flourish in shady, moist situations. The national flower of Belgium.

Alpestris Blue. Trailing habit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.
Alba. White. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.
Rosea. Pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.
Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Nasturtium—A

Always one of the most widely planted annual flowers in American gardens, the Nasturtium is gaining new importance from the improvements made by plant breeding.

Semi-Double Sweet Scented Gleam. Golden Gleam. Glorious Gleam
Hybrids Mixed. Fire Gleam. Gem Mixture.
Dwarf Semi-Double Sweet Scented. Finest Mixed.
Dwarf Single. (Indian Cress). Best Mixed.
Trailing and Tall Varieties.

Any of the above: pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

Nemesia

This is one of the dwarf annuals which make pleasing masses of low growth for foreground beds and edging. The orchid-like flowers, which are often three-quarters of an inch across, are varied in color, ranging from rose, yellow-orange and blue. It dislikes hot, dry weather and should have an early start in greenhouse or hotbed so it can flower before midsummer.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

Nemophila (Baby Eyes)—A

Hardest of annuals, and of the easiest culture. Makes a very effective front row to a bed or border, and should be sown out-of-doors in spring, in patches, where they are to flower.

Insignis Blue. A popular plant for pots or borders. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Nepeta

Musini, violet. Catatira, blue. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Nicotiana

SWEET-SCENTED TOBACCO PLANT

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most fragrant. The blossoms are not unlike a Petunia blossom, but with a longer tube. They open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume. 2 ft.

Affinis. One of the most delightfully fragrant flowers. A bed planted near the house will perfume the evening air. A showy and profuse bloomer, giving a continuous display of waxy white flowers right through the summer and autumn. The plants are of branching, bushy habit, carrying their flowers in clusters.

Sanderæ. (Not Fragrant) Crimson King, dark velvety crimson red. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Nierembergia (Blue Cup Flower)—A

Hippomanica. Plants form a dense mat, 4 to 6 in. high and about 1 ft. across, thickly covered with beautiful lavender-blue, cup-shaped flowers with small, clear yellow eye. Flowers grow 1 to 1¼ in. across and are borne most profusely through the summer and autumn months. Wonderful for borders, edgings and rock garden; effective in pots or baskets. Pkt. 10c.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist)

One of the prettiest old-fashioned annuals with attractive double flowers, nestled among the fine, feathery foliage. Nice for cutting. Blooms profusely over a long period and, even after the flowers are gone, the curious horned seed pods are quite ornamental. 1¼ ft.

Damasena, Double Mixed. White and various shades of blue, well blended. Make good cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

Pansies—(Hearts Ease)—A

This popular annual is so well known that it needs little description. Pansies are easily grown and bloom profusely for many months. Sow the seed indoors early in March or outdoors as early as the ground can be prepared. If sown during August, the plants will begin blooming very early the following spring.

Large Flowering. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 25c.
Oregon Giants, very fine mixture of giant types. Pkt. 25c.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)—P

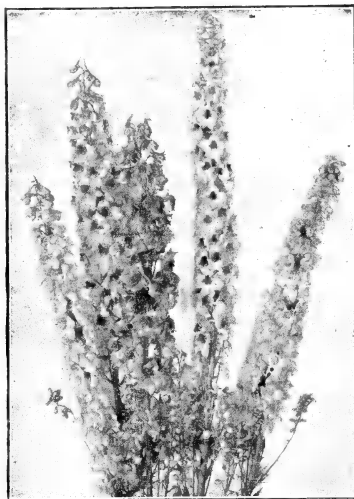
They are very showy, growing 2 feet to 4 feet high, are rather bushy and have very long, slender spikes which bear many trumpet-shaped flowers with hairy throats from whence the name "Beard Tongue" comes. Large Flowering. Newest Hybrids. Splendid assortment of colors. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.50.

Petunias—A

Petunias are among the most satisfactory annuals for garden display. They succeed in ordinary, well-drained garden loam such as will grow a good crop of vegetables, and in a location where they receive plenty of sunlight.

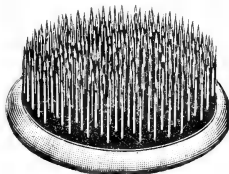
Some types are especially suited for bedding and pot culture, others are ideal for edgings and mass plantings, while others are unexcelled for porch and window boxes; all are excellent for cutting. The freedom with which the charming blooms are produced throughout the growing season is truly amazing.

Hybrida. Flaming Velvet, velvety blood red. Rose King, rich rose, white throat. Violacea, deep violet. Any of the above; pkt. 10c.



LARKSPUR (Hyacinth Fl.)

NEV-R-TIP FLOWER HOLDERS



Diameter
¾ in.
1½ in.
2¼ in.
3½ in.

Pin Type, constructed of heavy cast alloy base, supporting extra sharp solid brass pins. Especially suitable for the more shallow bowls or vases. Serviceable for all stems. Well made and finely finished in foliage green or satin silver.

Price
.10
.15
.25
.50

Dirt-Proof, Washable GARDEN GLOVES



ALL LEATHER and DURABLE yet SOFT AS KID and EASY TO WEAR

—for Men and Women

Eazy Wear gives you everything you've been wanting in a garden glove:

All-leather protection from dirt, scratches, stains, infection yet permit almost BAREHAND FREEDOM. Their amazing softness and pliability is the result of a special processing of select lamb skins. Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for gardening, housework, yard, painting, furnace, garage, etc.

Sizes for WOMEN (small, medium, large)—for MEN (small, medium, large). Price, 75 cents a pair, postpaid. (2 pr. \$1.40.)

National **Eazy Wear** GARDEN Gloves

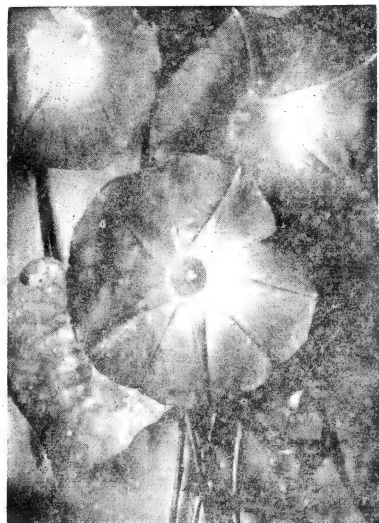


GUINEA GOLD (Marigold)

SPECIAL COLLECTION

12 packages of Choice Annual Flower Seed, selected by our horticulturist according to variety and color for an ideal garden, for

\$1.00, postpaid



HEAVENLY BLUE MORNING GLORY

Grandiflora Nana Compacta. Velvet Ball, velvety blood-red, compact, dwarf, free flowering.
Miniature Nana Compacta. Neat compact plants about 6 in. high and 8 in. in diameter, fully covered with a mass of 2 in. flowers. **Pink Gem**, deep pink.
Hybrida Nana Erecta. **Rosy Morn**, rose. **Violacea**, deep violet. **Silver Blue**, heavenly blue. **Striped and Blotched.** **Mixed.**
Balcony Varieties. **Blue.** **Rose.** **Mixed.**
Grandiflora Single Fringed. **Fimbriata Mixed.**
Any of the above: **Pkt. 10c.**

Phacelia—A

Campanularia, 8 in. Produces terminal racemes of gentian-blue flowers with conspicuous white anthers; effective for edgings, etc., and a charming pot-plant. One of the earliest annuals and blooms a long time. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; pkt. 10c.

Phlox Drummondii—A

Seed crop was a failure... We have no seed to offer this season.

Phlox (Hardy)—P

Decussata. From newest varieties. 2-3 ft. June-Oct. Perennial varieties mixed from a celebrated collection. Seed slow and erratic in germinating and the seedlings may not appear for a year. **Seeds, per pkt. 10c.**

Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)

Francheti. An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high. Bears a profusion of bright orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits which can be cut and dried, in which shape they are used extensively for floral decorations during the winter. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.**

Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower) (Balloon Flower)

They flower from June to September.
Grandiflorum. 1-2 ft. Large, handsome, deep blue flowers. **Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.**

Poppies of Pastel Tones—A

Sow them early—since they defy frost—and where they are to bloom, as they dislike transplanting. They flower in a few weeks from seed. Successive sowings should be made to provide continuous flowering.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Escholtzia.

Flanders Poppy. 30 in. Vivid scarlet-red. This flower has in the minds of men been associated for over two hundred years with the battlefields of Flanders. Sow with *Centaurea Cyanus* Double Blue. **oz. 75c; pkt. 10c.**

Poppies (Shirley)

Tall Carnation Flowered.	Shell Pink.	Mixed.	
Tall Double Peony Flowered.	Cardinal Red.	Red.	Pansy Violet.
Finest Mixed.			
Double Shirley.	Pink Shades.	Finest Mixed.	Sweet Briar, Cerise rose.
Single Shirley.	American Legion.	scarlet.	Picotee, white edged
	Wild Rose Pink.	White.	Finest Mixed.

Any of the above: **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.**

Perennial Poppy

Alpine Mixed. 6 in. A charming miniature poppy with brilliant colored flowers including white, pink, apricot, yellow or orange-scarlet, etc. Useful for rockwork.
Nudicaule. (Iceland Poppy) **Grendon Hybrids Mixed.** **The Emperor,** orange. **The Empress,** salmon rose. **Amurensis,** yellow wonder.
Oriental Poppy. **Oriental Scarlet.** **Oriental Mixed.** **Hybrida Splendens.** A. (Similar to Oriental)
Any of the above: **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.**

Portulaca (Rose Moss)—A

Portulacas not only bear in the poorest soil without complaint, but during a dry season when everything else is looking sorry for itself these brave little fellows gaily nod their thousand bright metallic looking flowers and seem to enjoy the drought. Easily transplanted. In sowing mix the seed with dry sand to insure an even distribution. Sow in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed through, and very soon one of the loveliest of floral carpets will appear. Sow between stepping stones.

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE

Double Best Mixture. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c.

LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE

Single Mixed. 1oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; pkt. 10c.

Pot Marigold (See Calendula)—A

Primula (Primrose)—P

These hardy Primroses are among our most delightful spring flowers. They require a partially shaded location and are fine for a rock garden.

Acaulis (Vulgaris) (Common Primrose). Flowers bright yellow fragrant. Seeds, per pkt. 10c.

Japanica, Special Strain. Colors range through all shades of white, rose, pink, crimson, mauve and lavender, bright crimson with orange eye. Seeds, per pkt. 10c.

Gt. Flowered Invincible. Bright colored mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Gt. Munstead. Light shades. Pkt. 10c.

Pueraria (Kudzu Vine)—P

Thunbergiana (Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk). 50 ft. Flourishes where nothing else will grow. The large bold leaves of the brightest green afford a dense shade. Its greatest feature is its wonderful strong growth. Seeds, per pkt. 10c.

Pyrethrum Roseum (Painted Daisies)—P

Charming color, and lasting as a cut flower; flowers in May and June, and frequently in August and September; in all shades of rose and pink. 1-2 ft.

Aureum Golden Feather. Roseum James Kelway, scarlet. Roseum Single and Double Mixed. Roseum Single Mixed. Double Mixed. Any of the above: pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Ricinus (Castor Bean)—A

Giant, strong growing plants, with ornamental foliage, well adapted for border backgrounds, temporary, screen planting or as center plants in groups of Cannas, Dahlias, etc. Moles are kept away by planting Castor Beans in the borders. Ricinus attract Japanese beetles. After devouring the leaves the insect dies.

Mixed. Many sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; pkt. 10c.

Rudbeckia (Cone-Flower)

Newmanii. Dark orange-yellow flowers with deep purple cone borne on stiff, wiry stems. Three feet high. Flowers from July to September.

Purpurea (Giant Purple Cone-Flower). Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish purple with a remarkably large cone-shaped center of brown. Forms bushy plants 3 feet high and blooms from July to October.

Any of the above: pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Salpiglossis—A

One of the easiest of annuals to grow, the Salpiglossis is in appearance an aristocrat, which is prized in the gardens of the wealthy. It is rich in deep color tones rare in the floral world, which are set off by veins of gold, marking every petal. The rule, for growing Salpiglossis, is give it room and do not coddle. Sow in partial shade in fairly rich soil as early as possible, and do not crowd. It blossoms, similar in shape to a petunia, on strong stems are borne profusely until frosts kill the plants.

SALPIGLOSSIS $2\frac{1}{2}$ FT. □

Emperor Mixed. Large improved strain, complete range of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Salvia—A

The brilliant scarlet Salvia Splendens, so highly valued as a source of this vivid color in summer beds, borders, window boxes and flower pots. Splendens. (Scarlet Sage)

Farinacea Blue Bedder. deep blue.

Any of the above: pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Sanvitalia—Creeping Miniature Zinnia—A

Procumbens Fl. Pl. □ 6 in. Sanvitalia flowers are much like tiny Zinnias, golden yellow with very dark purple centers, some single and others double. The plants are prostrate and creep over the soil instead of growing upward. They start blooming in June and continue until frost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Saponaria—P

Ocymoides Splendens. 6 in. A showy dwarf trailing plant, producing a sheet of vivid crimson flowers. June-August. Seeds, per pkt. 10c.

Saponaria (Soapwort)—A

Vaccaria Rose. □ 2 ft. Light graceful sprays of glistening pink flowers, somewhat like a "glorified" Gypsophila, produced in profusion. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

Scabiosa (Pincushion)—P

To those persons who are familiar with the annual sorts of Scabiosa, we need only say the perennials resemble the annuals except that the perennials have shorter florets at the center.

Caucasica Perfecta. 18 in. Light blue flowers prettily fringed on long stem; fine for cutting. June-October.

Imperial Giant. Blue Moon.

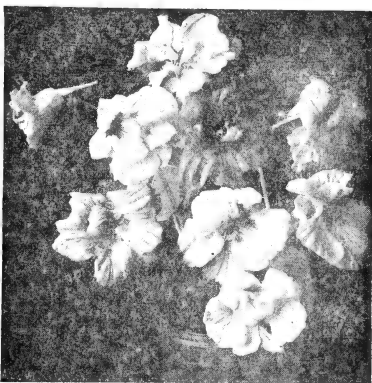
Any of the above: pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Sweet Scabiosa (Mourning Bride)—A

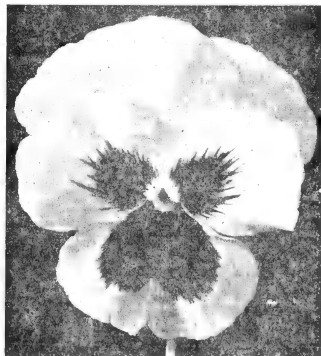
The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. Soft tones predominate. When given plenty of room and faded flowers are kept picked off, it will last through the whole summer. Owing to its sweetness the bees are very fond of it and its flavors also attract all the most beautiful types of butterflies to the neighborhood. Sometimes called the Pincushion plant.



D. & B.'s TALL NASTURTIUM



SCARLET GLEAM NASTURTIUM



D. & B. GIANT PANSY



CALIFORNIA GIANT PETUNIA



SWEET WILLIAM



PLATYCODON

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE
Azure Fairy, blue. Coral Pink. Loveliness, salmon rose.
Shasta, white. Finest Mixed. Dwarf, 4 in to 8 in.
Any of the above: pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Scarlet Runner (Emperor)

Bears edible beans, popular in the North. Plants are of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. The dry beans are bright scarlet, blotched purple. Pkt. 10c; lb. 50c.

Schizanthus—A

This is one of the daintiest of annuals. The seed germinates readily and in a few weeks the plant is a mass of small but bright flowers in a bewildering range of colors, all blotched and marked in contrasting shades. The foliage is delicate and fern-like. It may be sown in spring for garden decoration or may be seeded in fall in pots in the conservatory or house for spring blooming.

Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Shasta Daisy (See Chrysanthemum) P

Snapdragon (See Antirrhinum)—A

Snow on the Mountain (See Euphorbia) A

Solanum—A

(Love Apple) (Jerusalem Cherry Tree) Pkt. 10c.

Statice (Sea Lavender)

They are stemless, the leaves springing direct from the root stock and the flower stems are more or less twiggy, bearing their small flowers in much-branched panicles. The flowers are useful for drying for winter.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Stocks—Giant

All the desirable qualities exhibited by the magnificent stocks displayed nowadays in florists' windows, are present in well grown plants in garden beds and borders. Sturdy flower spikes covered with rosette blossoms in soft colors of an exceptional tone range, rise above the attractive dull or glossy foliage to a height varying in the different classes. Stocks require a rich soil of a sandy well manured loam, mixed with compost well rotted sod and plenty well decayed manure. Only about 60 per cent of the flowers will come double, the rest are single.

GIANT PERFECTION "CUT AND COME AGAIN"—A

Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots or cut flowers. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing very double, fragrant flowers.

D. & B. Special Mixture of Stocks. Contains all the varieties listed and many others not catalogued. ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c.

Stock—Virginia

Mixed. □ 6 in. Sown early these pretty annuals are gay in the period between the spring and summer flowers, their fresh bright colors in edgings and beds producing a charming effect. ¼ lb. 75c; oz. 25c; ½ oz. 15c; pkt. 10c.

Stokesia (Stokes' Aster)—P

Very handsome perennials with flowers that appear to be between a single aster and a corn-flower.

Cyanæa, .18 in. July-Oct. Flowers rich blue, very distinct. Mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Strawflower (See Helichrysum) A

Summer Cyprus (See Kochia) A

Sunflower (See Helianthus) A

Sweet Peas (Spencer)

Chinese Blue. Highlander, lavender. Ruffled White. Crimson King. Pinkie. The Admiral, dark violet blue. Unrivalled Mixture. Any of the above: pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; lb. \$2.00.

Sweet Sultan (See Centaurea)

Sweet Williams—B

Sweet Williams look well in solid beds of masses and require a good, rich, well manured soil to grow them to perfection. Excellent border plants and fine for cut flowers. Plants grow 18 to 24 in. high.

Single.

Double. Dwarf Mixed. Double Mixed.

Finest Mixed.

Any of the above: pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

Tagetes (See Marigold)—A

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)—P

The foliage is very finely divided like that of the Maiden-hair fern or Columbine and is useful in making bouquets. The flowers are borne in feathery clusters. Easy of cultivation.

Diptercarpum. 4 to 5 ft. Aug.-Sept. Very graceful plumes of rosy-purple flowers with conspicuous yellow anthers. Seeds, per pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Thunbergia—C

Alata, Mixed (Black-Eyed Susan). □ — 5 ft. A lovely trailing plant with large showy flowers. It will trail over the ground, forming a dense mat of foliage and flowers. Colors range through all shades of yellow, orange, buff, to pure white, mostly with jet-black centers, or eyes, which are very effective. oz. 30c; pkt. 10c.

Repens x Dwarf White Baby's Breath. Splendid in rockery.

Tithonia—A

Speciosa, Mexican Sunflower. A rare plant from Mexico. Throwing up from the root many stout, woody stems furnished with rather large foliage. The flowers are large and remind one of an immense single Zinnia; color, dazzling orange-scarlet. It forms a large shrubby plant, flowers for a long period and is especially desirable for planting among shrubs or in the background of wide borders; will also bloom in winter in the house, if lifted before frost. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

Torenia—A

Fournieri. □ + 10 in. Bushy globular plants literally covered with the lovely, richly-colored snapdragons-like flowers of a delightful sky-blue. With a touch of gold on the lip. They are excellent for beds, pots or hanging baskets. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Tropeolum Canariense (Canary Bird Vine)—A

A beautiful, rapid growing annual climber with charming canary yellow blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Tunica

Saxifraga. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer. Useful either for the rockery or the border. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Valeriana (Valerian) (Garden Heliotrope)—P

Mixed. Showy, hardy border plants producing large corymbs of red or white flowers. Fine for bouquets. Mixed colors; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.

Venidium (New African Daisy)

Calendulaceum. Showy Yellow Daisies. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Verbenas—A

This is a new strain of Grandiflora Verbenas; the plants are compact growers, bearing immense trusses, the individual florets measuring an inch and over in diameter.

Mammoth. Pink and Rose Shades.

Purple Mantel.

Choice Mixed.

Hybrida Grandiflora.

Finest Mixed.

Any of the above: pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Vinca Rosea (Periwinkle)

Ornamental free-blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome pink and white flowers. Seed germinates slowly but if sown early plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall, potted, and kept in bloom throughout the winter.

Rose. **White.**

Mixed.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Viola Cornuta (Tufted Pansies)

Smaller flowered than Pansies and more persistent; larger and bloom longer than Violets. Easily grown, dependable and full of bloom all through the summer until hard frost. Lovely in beds, rockeries, and edgings. Do well in ordinary garden soil. Bloom first year. 6 in. **Mixed.** Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

Wallflower (English)—P

Wallflowers should be better known because of their adaptability for pot culture and out-door bedding and the peculiar sweet fragrance of their flowers. The oriental coloring of the flowers in rich reds and yellows is very effective. They are easily grown and last long as cut flowers. In the Northern States, should be wintered in cold frames.

Early Forcing Annual. **Single Finest Mixed.** **Double Early Wonder.**

Perennial. **Double Mixed.** **Single Mixed.**

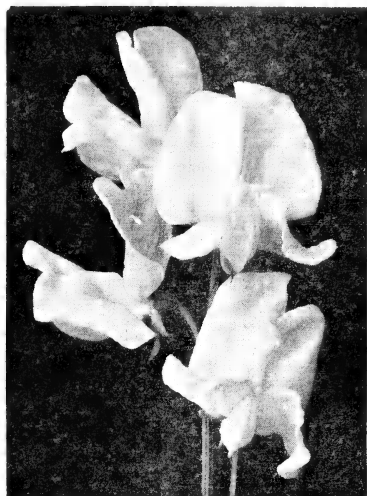
Any of the above: pkt. 13c; oz. 35c.

WALLFLOWER, SIBERIAN. (See Chieranthus)

THE BEST ANNUALS

FOR CUT FLOWERS

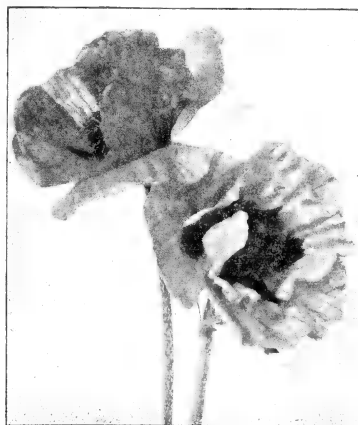
Arctosis	Marigold
Asters	Mignonette
Calliopsis	Nigella
Candytuft	Salpiglossis
Centaurea	Snapdragons
Cosmos	Scabiosa
Cynoglossum	Strawflowers
Gladiolus	Sweet Peas
Gypsophila	Zinnias
Larkspur	



D. & B. SWEET PEAS



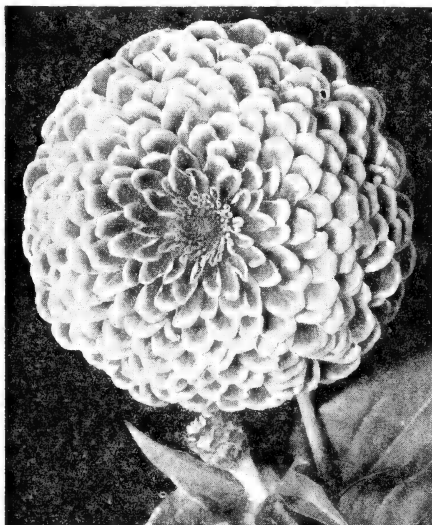
FLORALIFE, the material that helps cut flowers last longer. Easy to use and very effective.



ORIENTAL POPPY

ZINNIAS

The Best the World Affords



SUPER-CROWN O'GOLD

D & B SUPER CROWN O'GOLD. A vastly improved strain of the Crown O'Gold type, with large well formed flowers, in soft pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$2.00.
Pastel Tints Mixed.

D & B GOLD MEDAL DAHLIA FLOWERED. The Dahlia Flowered strain is of medium height, 2½'-3', very robust, bearing many strong stems of the fully double, huge flowers which resemble the show type of Dahlia.
Canary Bird, rich canary yellow.
Crimson Monarch, deep crimson, flowers large.
Dream, deep rosy lavender.
Eldorado, salmon apricot.
Exquisite, light rose, deep rose center.
Golden State, yellow-orange in bud, orange.
Luminosa, bright deep pink.
Polar Bear, large creamy white.
Purple Prince, deep purple.
Scarlet Flame, bright scarlet.
Gold Medal Finest Mixed, grown as separate colors.

D & B CALIFORNIA GIANT OR MAMMOTH. These plants are taller than the Dahlia Flowered type, 3'-4', with long stems which adapt it particularly for use as a cut flower. The flowers are very large and flat, giving a graceful effect.
Crimson Queen, rich crimson.
Daffodil Improved, canary yellow.
Enchantress, light rose, deep rose center.
Lavender Queen, deep rosy lavender.
Orange King, Cadmium or orange scarlet.
Purity, white, best white in Zinnias.
Salmon Queen, salmon rose.

Scarlet Queen, glowing deep scarlet.
Violet Queen, deep purple.
Finest Mixed, from named varieties.

D & B DOUBLE GIANTS. (Improved Grandiflora Robusta)
Isabellina, creamy buttercup.
Purple.

Special Mixture, Pink and Rose shades.
Finest Mixed.

D & B QUILLED OR CACTUS FLOWERED.
Victory Choice Mixed.

FANTASY.

Star Dust, golden yellow.
White Light, pure white.
Finest Mixed, a bright colorful mixture of shaggy petaled medium sized double flowers, excellent for cutting.

HARMONY TYPE. (Scabious Flowered)
Sunburst, bright canary yellow.
Finest Mixed, bright shades.

GAILLARDIA FLOWERED (Navajo)
Finest Mixed bicolors, mellow tones, fine for cutting.

PUMILA PICOTEE DELIGHT.
Finest Mixed, including a selection of florist shades.

ELEGANS PUMILA DWARF DOUBLE. (Cut and Come Again)
Spun Gold, butter yellow.
Finest Mixed.

EARLY WONDER.
Finest Mixed.

D & B IMPROVED LILLIPUT OR POMPON. The Lilliputs are among the most popular Zinnias for cutting. The flowers are small, compact, and symmetrical, are strong stemmed 1½'-2' plants.
Canary Gem, canary yellow.
Lilac Gem.
Pink Gem, deep pink.
Purple Gem.
Rosebud, rose pink.
Salmon Gem, salmon rose.
Scarlet Gem.
Valencia, burnt orange.
White Gem.
Pastel Mixture delicate pastel shades.
Finest Mixed from named varieties.

CUPID.
Finest Mixed.

GRACILLIMA (RED RIDING HOOD)
Deep Scarlet miniature red flowers, 1'-2', free flowering.

LILLIPUT TOM THUMB. Plants 4"-6", covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput type. Colors range through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastels. Excellent for pot or border use.
Finest Mixed.

HAAGEAN DOUBLE (Mexican Hybrids). These small-flowered, charming Zinnias are excellent for bedding and make fine bouquets for small vases. The mixture contains many attractive colors.
Finest Mixed.

LINEARIS.

Orange, dwarf, compact, early flowering, single, orange, light yellow stripe, dark center.

SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS. A low border plant sometimes called creeping miniature Zinnia. Double.

ALL VARIETIES

OF ZINNIAS

LISTED ON THIS

AND PRECEDING

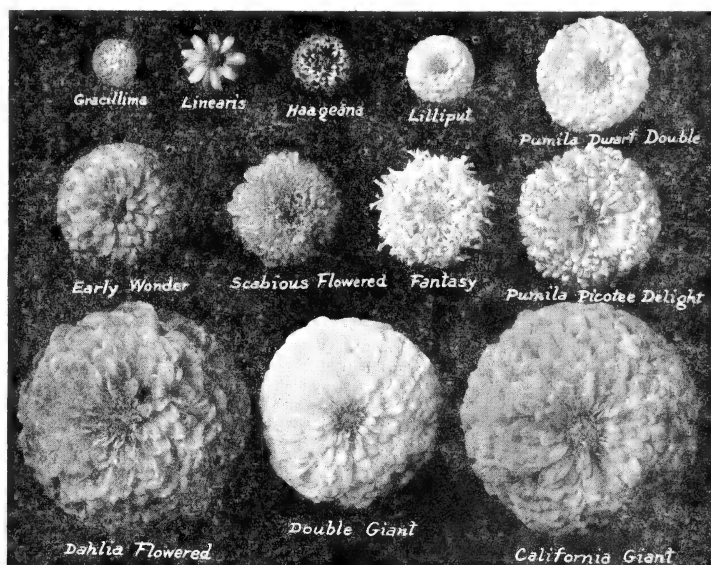
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PKT. 10c; ½ OZ. 50c

EXCEPT

CROWN O'GOLD

PKT. 10c; OZ. \$2.00



COMPARATIVE ZINNIA FLOWER TYPES

Outstanding Novelties IN RECENT YEARS

We have tested in our garden most all the New Novelties that have been advertised in recent years and have found by actual test about four unusual flowers that were outstanding and could be recommended to the average gardener with a true feeling that they would get all or more than expected in a novelty.

FIRST—THE CROWN OF GOLD ZINNIA, in pastel shades. This Zinnia is of the California Giant type and its improvement can be appreciated by any novice. The delicate tints of the overlapping petals of many shades makes a beautiful sight that you will never forget. **Seeds, 10c pkg.**

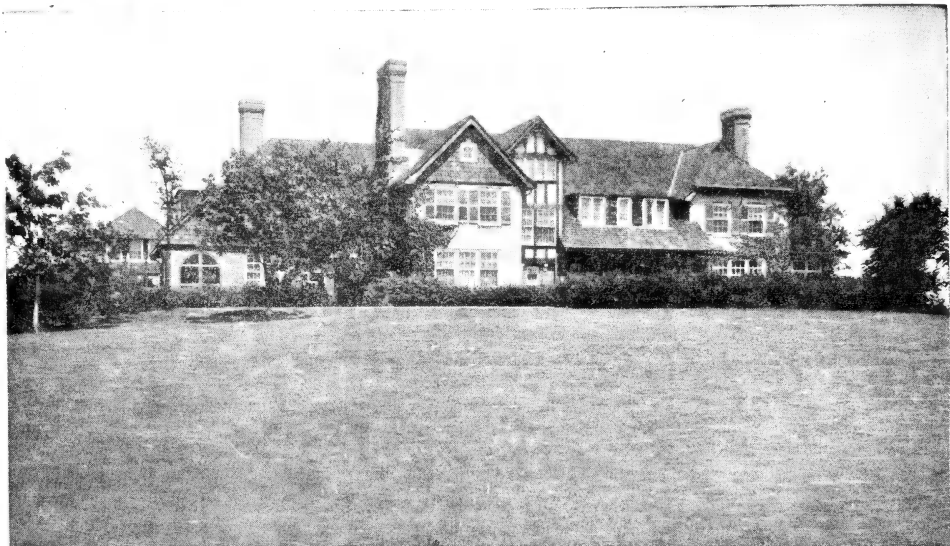
SECOND—MARIGOLD DWARF GIGANTEA POT O' GOLD is one of those extraordinary plants which combine three outstanding characteristics, showiness, fragrance, and exceptional size. The plants are dwarf and compact, growing 12" to 15" in height, well branched, very neat, and bearing a dozen or more of its large blooms at once. The flowers are loosely formed, very full centered, with broad heavy petals gracefully overlapping, and is of a most penetrating shade of bright deep golden orange. Good for bedding as well as cutting. **Seeds 10c pkg.**

THIRD—MARIGOLD HARMONY. This is an unusual French Marigold, dwarf, covered with mahogany and yellow flowers from early Summer until frost. The most interesting thing about this variety is the great number of flowers and long blooming period. **Seeds, 10c pkg.**

FOURTH—SCARLET O'HARA MORNING GLORY. We think this is the most unusual Morning Glory ever introduced. It is covered with red flowers all Summer, and when the sky is overcast, will remain open all day. Requires poor soil. **Seeds 10c pkg.**

We also carry a majority of the 1941 novelties, most of which we tried out in our garden last year, (seeds being furnished in advance by the growers,) such as; The Blue Moon Scabiosa, Dazzler Larkspur, many of the new Marigolds, Petunias, Calendulas, and Miniature Zinnias. They were very lovely, however, they did not show such marked improvement over the older varieties as did the ones described above.

If you desire any further information, your inquiry will be appreciated.



Dee & Bee Velvet Green Grass—For Better Lawns

D & B's GRASS MIXTURES

LAWN GRASS

D. & B.'s Velvet Lawn Grass is composed entirely of the very highest grade and most suitable Grasses for making a beautiful lawn as respects color, texture and permanency. We have made a careful study of the difficulties met with in making a pretty and permanent lawn, and after many years of experiment we have made this perfectly balanced mixture of American and European Grasses which do best in our climate—only the finest grades are used in this mixture, both as to purity and germination. September, October and November are the ideal months for seeding your lawn.

It should be kept in mind, when comparing prices, that this grass is composed of the choicest, cleanest and heaviest seeds. It produces a beautiful and enduring turf without the aid of cheap, quick growing seeds that are only of temporary value; and we feel safe in saying that a better Lawn Grass cannot be secured at any price. Per lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.70, postpaid. Not postpaid, per lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

SHADY PLACE LAWN GRASS

We do not know of any Grass that will flourish and thrive in places that are constantly shady, but this mixture is best adapted for sowing under trees and other partly shady places where it is difficult to get other Grasses to grow successfully. 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.15, postpaid. Not pre-paid, 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Greenway Lawn Grass. This is especially designed to meet the ever increasing demand for a pop-

ular priced lawn grass seed. This, by no reason, means that it is a cheap grass. It will stay green through winter and summer if properly kept. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 50 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$20.00, not postpaid. Postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45.

Whether you wish to sow a Grass either for a hay crop or grazing, you cannot do better than sow one of these Mixtures.

D. & B.'s GRASS MIXTURE, No. 1, FOR HAY OR PASTURE

Recommended for light or loamy upland, for either hay crop or grazing purposes.

Composed of—Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Clover, Alfalfa.

These Grasses mature and ripen together, making a splendid hay. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

D. & B.'s GRASS MIXTURE, No. 2, FOR PASTURE

Recommended for light or loamy upland.

Composed of—Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Clover, Rye Grass, White Dutch Clover, Herd's Grass, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Japan Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

D. & B.'s GRASS MIXTURE, No. 3, FOR HAY

Recommended for stiff, heavy or low lands.

Composed of—Timothy, Herd's Grass, Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Meadow Fescue.

These Grasses mature and ripen together. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre.

Write for Current Prices on Grass Mixtures

GRASSES

TIMOTHY—This makes an excellent hay. Is very nutritious and is easily marketed, as there is always a good demand for first class Timothy hay, but it is not recommended for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. It thrives best on heavy, moist soils, but does not do well on thin, light dry land. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.

HERD'S GRASS, OR RED TOP—This excellent pasture and hay grass does well on any soil, but thrives best on moist, heavy soils. It spreads and thickens from year to year, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Matures at the same time as Timothy, with which it makes a good mixture. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.

D. & B.'s VELVET GREEN LAWN GRASS makes beautiful Lawns.

ORCHARD GRASS—This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture grown in this section, making a quick, vigorous and continuous growth from early Spring to Winter. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre in the Spring or Fall and in any soil; loamy upland is best. It is excellent to mix with other grasses.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—A most valuable grass for the South, as it stands heat and drought well and flourishes on dry, light soils. Splendid for pastures and for hay; it may be cut twice in a season. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—This grass succeeds best on limestone soils, but does well on any good stiff soil. Stands cold, but does not do well in extreme heat. Grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. Used for lawns or pastures. Sow either in the Fall or Spring. 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS—Good for hay and pastures, if sown on strong, moist soil, but does not stand drought well. It grows rapidly and matures very early. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

COLONIAL BENT—A very valuable grass for pasture and lawns and is particularly recommended for golf links, as it stands trampling perhaps as well or better than any other grass.

RED FESCUE—Used for lawns and golf course mixtures.

BERMUDA GRASS—A valuable grass for permanent sod, and especially recommended for dams and terraces, as it has long, tough roots and of a matty growth; prevents land washing; would not advise sowing on land which is to be planted in other crops, as it is very tenacious in habit and very hard to eradicate after it once gets a hold; for this reason is used extensively on golf links. It is very similar to our Virginia Wire Grass. Sow in March or April, August and September, about 10 pounds to the acre, in well prepared soil. Seeds are slow to germinate.

SUDAN GRASS—This is an annual grass and if seeded in May can be cut twice and with favorable seasons three times a year, but it can be seeded as late as July and will make one cutting. Grows 6 to 10 feet high, when drilled.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON ALL GRASS SEED

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS

For beautiful green winter lawns sow Domestic Rye Grass in late fall or early winter.

This type of grass grows well in most any soil throughout the winter, but is killed back by extreme summer heat. An early sowing of D. & B.'s Velvet Green Lawn Grass in February or March over this grass will establish a permanent lawn.

Prices on Application

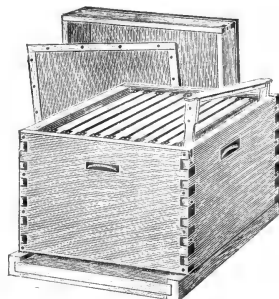


HERD'S GRASS



ORCHARD GRASS

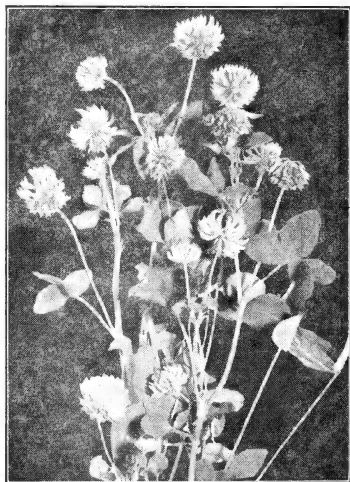
BEE HIVES



Write for Catalog on Bee Supplies



CRIMSON CLOVER



RED CLOVER

CLOVERS

As the market prices of all Clovers, Grass and Farm Seeds are constantly fluctuating, we are not quoting prices in this catalogue, but will enclose with each catalogue when mailed our price list giving current prices of these, and will always be glad to quote firm prices and send our current price list of all Farm Seeds at any time on request.

ALFALFA—Will produce from 5 to 7 tons of hay to the acre per year, and it can be cut four, and with favorable weather conditions five, times a year, and it does not exhaust the soil; its long roots penetrate 15 to 20 feet in the ground, and it therefore successfully resists droughts and gets moisture from this depth during dry spells, whereas any other crop would be a failure. Although fall sowing is preferable, good results can be obtained from Spring sowing, if sown in March or early April. It should be seeded on high and rather dry land, as it does not succeed as well on wet grounds. It should be seeded at the rate of about 25 to 30 pounds to the acre broadcast. The soil should be thoroughly prepared and plenty of lime applied, not less than 1,000 lbs. to the acre, and if your land has never had Alfalfa grown on it before be sure to inoculate the seed with Stimugerm, for without inoculation your success is exceedingly doubtful. Alfalfa is adapted to almost the entire South, and is said to have the highest feeding value of any other hay.

RED CLOVER—This is the common Red Clover so popular and well known everywhere—the farmer's friend and soil restorer, the bountiful feed plant. Can be sown in the Spring from February 15th to April 1st; also from July 1st to October 10th, and will be ready for mowing the following Spring. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

AMMOTH, OR SAPLING CLOVER—Very much like the common Red Clover, but of heavier growth and about two weeks later in maturing. Especially recommended for thin soils. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER—This is probably the best variety to sow with other grasses for a good hay. On stiff, moist soil, makes a good pasture and a very valuable hay. Stands cold well, on either wet or dry soils. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—Thrives in any soil or climate, and being of low, creeping growth, is especially valuable for pastures and lawns; also for bees, as it probably makes better and clearer honey than any other blossoms. Sow 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

SWEET CLOVER, OR WHITE BOKHARA—This is a good clover to sow on poor or thin land as a soil improver and to prevent washing. It is very hardy and stands heat and drought remarkably well. It makes good grazing while young and also makes good quality hay if cut before it blooms, but if allowed to grow tall or blossom it gets hard and woody. We recommend this clover for poor soil. Sow about 15 pounds to the acre.

CRIMSON, OR ANNUAL CLOVER—Makes excellent green forage, or if cut when in bloom will make good hay; especially valuable for improving the soil, making a quick, heavy and very valuable crop for soiling. May be sown to advantage in corn, cotton and tobacco at the last cultivation, and will afford a dense mat for plowing under in the Spring. Crimson Clover fallowed under makes an excellent preparation for corn, as it keeps the soil in a mellow condition and helps to hold moisture. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre from July to November. Quotations on request.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA—This variety is considered superior to the ordinary Japan Clover, as it is better adapted to high altitudes. Starts earlier in the Spring, grows more rapidly, has larger foliage and is ready to graze before the ordinary variety. It roots deeply, is highly drought resistant and thrives well on acid soils and thin land.



SERICEA LESPEDEZA—This new perennial Lespedeza will in time prove the South's foremost Legume. It makes heavy yields on poor acid soil and is a great soil improver, besides resistant to droughts. Sericea Lespedeza offers an outstanding opportunity to progressive farmers to produce and sell the seed of this wonder plant that thrives on poor, sour soil and on which Red Clover and Alfalfa are not profitable. While Alfalfa requires fertile soil, lime and fertilizer in order to produce a good crop, Sericea Lespedeza is a much cheaper crop and promises to the Southern farmer more certain results.

Write for Prices on Clover

VETCH

SAND. OR HAIRY VETCH—A nutritious and valuable forage and soil-improving crop. Makes a large and quick growth. Sow from July to November, preferably with grain, which holds the Vetch well up off the ground. To get the best results sow 20 lbs. to the acre, together with 50 lbs. of either Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

Write for Current Prices

FIELD CORN

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Postage extra if mailed. 10 lbs. is nearly 6 quarts.
Standard weight, 56 lbs. per bushel.

Owing to the great care exercised in growing, selecting, grading and shelling our Corns and the superiority of our strains, we sell this in large quantities to many seedsmen in other States.

WHITE DENT—This is the standard White Dent Corn grown in Virginia. It is a hardy and vigorous grower, uniform in size and unusually productive. It has pure white grains, large ears with medium size cob, well filled out at both ends. When grown on good land often produces two good size ears to the stalk.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—A large eared variety of White Corn. Has deep, soft and very white grains; a vigorous grower and has taken more premiums for large yield than any other variety. Being a soft corn, it is excellent for stock feeding, but is more likely to rot on the stalks in a wet season than harder varieties.

EUREKA ENSILAGE—This is, no doubt, the best Ensilage Corn grown. It yields more forage than any other kind, grows 12 to 15 feet high, has large stalks and an abundance of fodder. The ears are long and slender. Has thick, hard grains and makes good meal. It should be grown only on good land.

HICKORY KING—An early low growing corn which can be planted closer together than the large corns. It has a very small cob with large broad grains. Especially recommended for high light land. Will yield more shelled corn per barrel of cob corn than any other kind.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—A large White Corn with abundance of foliage which is used extensively for ensilage and fodder; also makes good yield of corn.

D. & B.'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—We consider this the best Yellow Corn for this section. It is hardy, healthy, vigorous growing Corn and a good ensilage variety. It has large, broad grains of a rich golden color. It is not a flint variety, but it is a moderately hard corn. Matures in about 100 days.

INOCULATE ALL LEGUME SEEDS WITH

NITRAGIN

1898—FORTY-FOUR YEARS OF SERVICE—1942

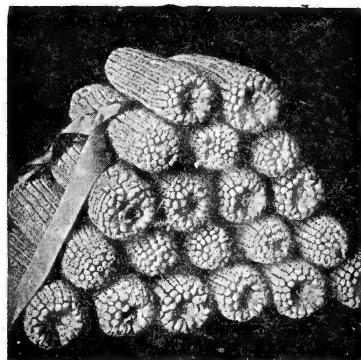
When ordering, Always state name of seed.

ALFALFA, all Clovers		LESPEDEZA	
Size	Retail	Size	Retail
1/2 bu. each...	\$.30	Small (Inoculates up to 50 lb. seed).....	\$.35
1 bu. each...	.50	Large (Inoculates up to 100 lb. seed).....	.50
2 1/2 bu. each...	1.00		

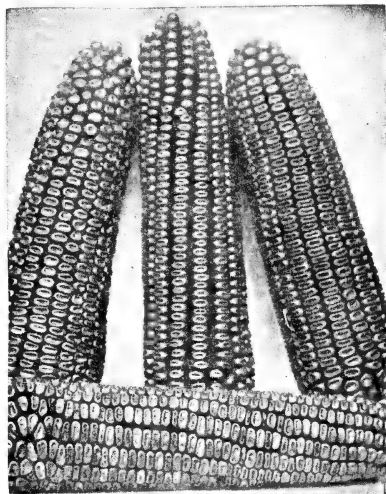
PEAS (All Varieties) VETCHES (All Varieties)		SOYBEANS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS, PEANUTS	
Size	Retail	Size	Retail
1/2 bu. each...	\$.25	Small, (Inoculates up to 120 lb. seed) \$.30
1 bu. each...	.35	*5 bu. each.....	.55
1 1/2 bu. each...	.50	*25 bu. each.....	2.50
12 1/2 bu. each...	3.50	(One can)	
		*30 bu. each.....	3.25
		(6-5 bu. cans)	

BEANS String, Wax, Kidney		GARDEN SIZE Garden Peas & Beans Sweet Peas & Lupines	
Size	Retail	Size	Retail
1/2 bu. each...	\$.25	Enough for 6 lbs. seed	
1 bu. each...	.35	Retail Price 10c each	
1 1/2 bu. each...	.50		

*The 30 bu. size as listed above is a carton which contains six 5 bu. size cans.



D. & B. WHITE DENT



D. & B.'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT



COW PEAS



REID'S YELLOW DENT—This is a splendid Yellow Corn and is the variety which won the grand prize at the National Corn Show over all other Yellow Corns. It has also won many other first prizes. It is a big yielder on good loam or heavy land, making ears 8 to 10 inches long, 18 to 24 rows on the ear, has small red cob, the web-shaped grains growing very close together. Matures in about 100 days.

TENNESSEE RED COB—A large eared Corn with very large deep gourd seed grains. While the grains are pure white, the cob is red and rather small. It will produce more bushels of shelled Corn per measurel bushel of Corn on the cob than any variety except the Hickory King.

V. P. I. No. 182—This variety of Corn is very hardy and produces from one to two good-size ears to the stalk. The stalk is of medium height and the ears well filled, resembling Virginia White Dent.

BLOOMBURY PROLIFIC—A very hardy growing White Corn with very deep grains and high shelling per cent. Bears two to three good ears to the stalk.

Price on Application

CORN NOT POSTPAID

COW PEAS

This is one of the best crops that can be grown for enriching the soil; even if the entire crop of vines are cut off and removed, the roots, by their ability to add nutritious qualities to the soil, improve the poorest land and enrich the richest. It is also a splendid forage and field crop, producing a heavy growth of excellent feed. All of our Cow Peas are re-cleaned and put up in even weight good sacks.

BLACK—This is the popular variety for forage and for turning under. Very prolific, quick grower, rich and nutritious. On account of its nutrition and yield of peas, is probably the best variety to sow for hogs and for improving the land.

BROWN WHIPPOORWILL—Early, brown speckled peas, one of the most popular varieties; does not have long trailing vines and is therefore easier to harvest for hay.

TAYLOR, OR LARGE GREY WHIPPOORWILL—A large speckled pea with long pods, and makes a heavy yield of shelled peas. It matures early, grows upright; also makes large vine growth.

CLAY—This is a late running variety. Makes a heavy growth of vine and is therefore more generally used and recommended for plowing under.

MIXED COW PEAS—We offer a choice mixture of the principal varieties, which produce a thicker and better crop than any single variety. The bush varieties help to hold the running varieties off the ground.

COW PEAS MIXED WITH SOJA BEANS—As so many of our customers prefer to sow Cow Peas and Soja Beans mixed together, we offer these thoroughly mixed in the proper proportions to give the best results for hay crop. When these are sowed together the crop cures up more readily and the combination makes more hay and hay of better quality than either Peas or Beans when grown separately, and the stiff stalks of the Beans hold the Peas well up off the ground so that the crop can be cut and harvested to better advantage.

Prices on Application



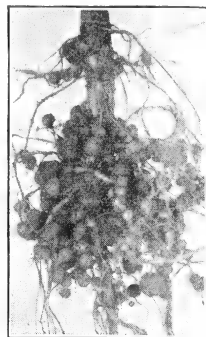
BLACK EYE PEAS

EXTRA EARLY BLACK EYE—The earliest of all Blackeye Peas. They grow to a uniform height and are good bearers, being ready for use in about 60 days after planting. Because of their extreme earliness, they are very popular with both market and home gardeners for first early use. Tender, sweet and appetizing. 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40, not postpaid.

D. & B.'S JUMBO—This is the largest Blackeye Pea known. They yield well and on account of their extra large size easily brings the highest market prices. 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.15, not postpaid.

RAM'S HORN—A large second early Blackeye Pea, used as a table pea, both green and dry. 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15, not postpaid.

VIRGINIA BLACK EYE—The well-known standard variety; good for table purposes, either green or dry. 1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.05, not postpaid.



SOYBEAN root with nodules produced by NITRAGIN inoculation. NITRAGIN bacteria within the nodules aid in producing higher protein hay, more soybeans and richer soil.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

This variety is of the English Pea family. Has small seed and pods, grows 4 to 5 feet high, and makes excellent early hay; also makes splendid hog feed and early fallow. For best results we recommend sowing Oats with these in February or March at the rate of one bushel peas and one bushel oats to the acre, which combination makes a splendid hay crop. They also do well when sown in November with either wheat, rye, oats or barley.

Prices on Application

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

VIRGINIA—While this variety is particularly adapted to the South, on account of its earliness it is also a favorite variety for growing in the North and West, where the growing seasons are much shorter. It makes an excellent yield of hay as well as a large crop of Beans.

LAREDO—A variety that has proven to be a very valuable Bean for Hay on account of its slender vines and abundant foliage. Is somewhat like the Virginia variety in growth, but grows larger and is two or three weeks later in maturing. Has small black seed and requires only about 15 pounds to plant an acre if seeded in rows, or 45 pounds if seeded broadcast.

MAMMOTH YELLOW—One of the largest growing Beans and the most popular variety to grow where the seasons are long enough for them to mature. They will make more tons of hay per acre than any other variety, also yields heavily of beans. Perhaps the best variety to produce oil and meal.

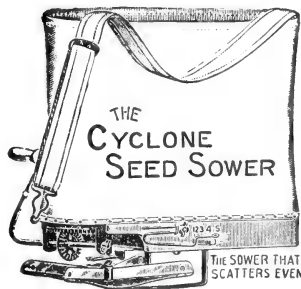
Prices on Application

CROTALARIA

Makes four times the leafy growth and root nodules as cowpeas or velvet beans, frequently 40,000 pounds per acre. When turned under the cash value of nitrogen is estimated at \$20.00 per acre, besides the untold value of humus which prevents soil erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are frequently doubled. Completely smothers out summer weeds. Grows well on any soil. Requires no lime, inoculation, fertilization or cultivation, although early cultivation pays. Sow at corn planting time 15 to 20 pounds per acre broadcast or 5 pounds in rows. Our seed is scarified and germinates readily.

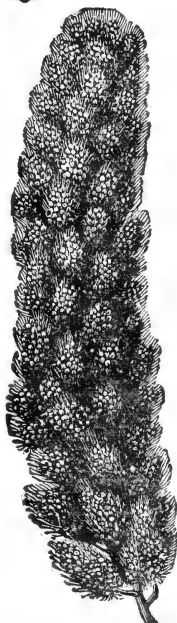
CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—Although not edible, it makes the largest growth of any Crotalaria, averaging 7 feet high, and will yield 15 or more tons of green manure per acre.

Prices on Application

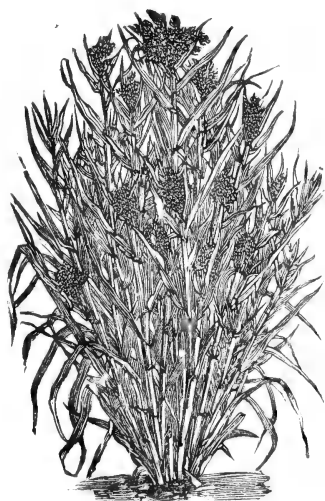


This is a splendid little Seeder at a very modest price.

Sows seeds evenly; also Fertilizers, Bone or Ashes. Will pay for itself in a few hours. Made of tin and fits the body snugly. Price, \$2.40, postpaid; not postpaid, \$2.25.



PEARL MILLET



TEOSINTE

OATS

BURT, OR 90-DAY—The most popular Oat for Spring sowing, as it is the earliest variety, is nearly rustproof, hardy and vigorous, and yields more grain and feed than most other kinds. On account of its earliness it is more satisfactory to grow than any other Spring Oat. While it is called a 90-Day Oat, we have known crops to mature in much less time. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

GRAY WINTER, OR TURF—This has long been a popular variety in this State for Fall seeding. Though a Winter Oat, they also succeed well if sown early in the Spring by March 15th. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

FULGHUM—This Oat is of rust-proof type and is a heavy yielder of grain. Is largely used in the South, and is being more generally grown each year.

WHITE SPRING—A well-known, large, heavy White Oat for Spring seeding. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

SEED, WHEAT, RYE, OATS AND BARLEY

PRICES ON APPLICATION

MILLET

TENNESSEE GROWN—The Tennessee cultivated Millet is considered far superior to German Millet grown in any other section, as it makes a larger growth and has larger heads and produces a crop of much better quality. Millet makes a good yield of feed, provided it is grown only on good land. It should not be grown on poor, thin soils. Sow broadcast from May to July, 50 lbs. to the acre.

PEARL, OR CAT-TAIL—Sometimes called Pencilaria, or Billion-Dollar Grass; this variety gives an enormous yield of very valuable forage. The plants grow about 12 feet high, but it may be cut at 3 feet, when it will thicken up, and may then be cut continuously until frost, giving abundant supply of rich green food. It is also valuable when used as a dry hay. It is usually sown in drills at the rate of about 5 lbs. to the acre, or if broadcast, about 25 lbs.

Prices on Application

TEOSINTE

TEOSINTE—A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contains 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 pounds plant an acre. By mail postpaid, oz. 10c; lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.85. Not postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

BUCKWHEAT

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—This is a profitable crop for making grain, also food for bees, soil enricher, or to kill out weeds; also splendid for poultry. Sow 50 pounds to the acre in June, July or August. **Price on application.**

OUR GUARANTEE—D. & B.'s seeds are thoroughly re-cleaned, carefully tested and are guaranteed to be as represented in purity, germination, origin and weed content to the full extent of the purchase price. Owing to so many factors over which we have no control such as seeding, soil conditions, the method of cultivating and fertilizing all of which so vitally affect crop conditions, we cannot guarantee the crop and are not responsible beyond the purchase price of the seed.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Excellent grazing for all kinds of stock and poultry. Especially valuable for sheep and hogs with young, as it is an excellent milk producer. The young animals thrive on it and eat it with relish. It is hardy, stands cold, and is ready in eight weeks after sowing. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre broadcast; 5 lbs. if drilled.

Prices on Application

NAVY BEANS

A very profitable market crop, and the leading table bean. Only the dried beans are used. Plant in June or July in 3-foot rows; about 20 lbs. to the acre. Height 12 inches. Write for prices.

BROOM CORN

STANDARD EVERGREEN—An improved strain of the well-known Broom Corn, but is hardier and produces a longer brush. Sow in May in rows 3 feet apart, and thin plants to 3 inches apart in the row. About 5 lbs. are required for an acre. Per lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.05, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90. For larger quantities, see Current Price List.

PEANUTS

Plant in May, 12 inches apart, in 3-foot rows. About 1 bushels in the hull is required to plant an acre and about 15 lbs. shelled nuts. Cultivate well, and at the last working leave loose earth close up around the plants. Peanuts should be shelled before planting.

SPANISH—Nuts small, and have a thin hull, full kernel and yield enormously. The vines and roots make good food for stock. Nuts in the hull, per lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.35, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. For quotations on larger quantities, see Current Price List.

VIRGINIA JUMBO—A large variety of the well-known Virginia peanut. In the hull. Price on application.

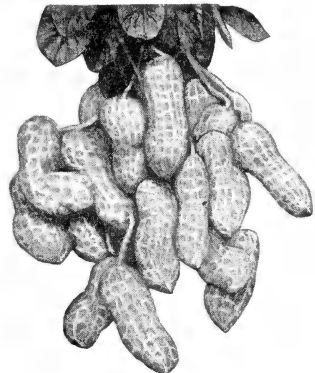
VALENCIA—These are dull red in color, of medium size, heavy yielder, and have long pods, with 3 or 4 nuts in a pod. It is probably the hardest Peanut in cultivation. It is mild in flavor and becoming more popular wherever grown. In the hull, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.65, postpaid. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.20. For larger quantities, see Current Price List.

MAMMOTH SUNFLOWER

This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a good food for fowls. It is very productive, easily raised, and on good land will yield more bushels of grain than corn. It is a good egg producing and fattening food. Seven to ten pounds are required to plant an acre. Per lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; postpaid. Not postpaid, lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.30. For larger quantities, see Current Price List.

SORGHUM

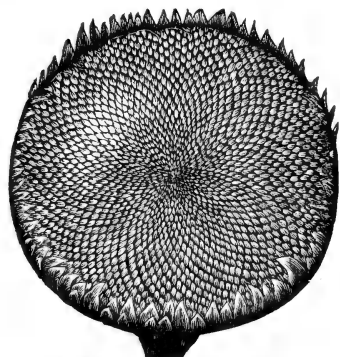
Write for Prices



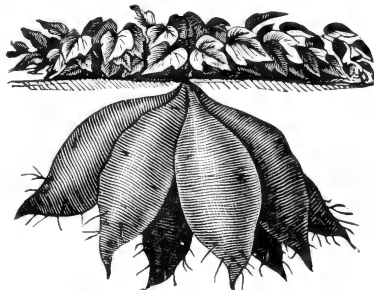
SPANISH PEANUTS



NITRAGIN
on
ALFALFA
The wonderful nodules enrich the soil and insure a big crop.



MAMMOTH SUNFLOWER



TOBACCO

CULTURE—Sow in February and March in a rich and perfectly clean bed, from which all seeds and insects have been destroyed by burning. Protect from flies with plant bed cloth and transplant about June to highly fertilized soil, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 feet each way. Cultivate thoroughly and guard well against suckers and worms.

Price of all Varieties: Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25 Postpaid.

SWEET, OR LITTLE ORONOKO—This is a very superior Oronoko Tobacco; the leaf is long, with a good breadth; has a small stem and very fine texture; used for first-class plug fillers, and makes, when sun-cured, the best natural chewing leaf on account of its sweetness. It is a general favorite for the "Home-Spun" wherever known, especially liked by some for its earliness and ability to stand upon the hill for some time without becoming over-ripe. In all respects an ideal manufacturing tobacco.

BIG ORONOKO—The leaf is large, broad, of handsome appearance, cures well and possesses a great deal of weight and body. For strips and dark wrappers it has no superior.

LIZARD TAIL ORONOKO—This is said to be the heaviest of the Oronokos. It has a large number of leaves to the plant which are of good width and length. It is a hardy grower and of good quality, is best adapted to rich clay or dark loam soils. Is quite popular in the dark-fired district for producing wrappers of that type and probably has no superior for that purpose.

IRISH POTATOES

IRISH COBBLER—Virginia Grown, Selected; Maine Grown, Selected.

CHIPPEWA—A new variety that after extensive tests on Long Island and New Jersey has proven to be the outstanding medium early variety in cultivation. It is a heavy yielder, of medium size, very uniform, round to oblong, somewhat flattened, eyes shallow, skin of smooth, clean white. The much branched vines are vigorous; the leaves broad, dark green, and highly resistant to mosaic. Its cooking qualities are all that can be desired.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A well-known, large, handsome, pure white Potato, for main or late crop; a prolific yielder and invariably of fine table quality, cooking dry and mealy. A standard variety for late crop; matures about 2 weeks later than the Irish Cobbler. Ask for price in season.

IMPROVED PEACH BLOW—This well-known variety is the hardest, largest yielding and best keeping variety of any Potato grown in this section. They should not be planted before June 15th. Ask for price in season.

COLD-STORAGE POTATOES—We will have a nice stock of the leading varieties kept in cold storage for late planting from June to August. Ask for prices in season.

SWEET POTATOES

PRICES ON APPLICATION

CULTURE—These should be planted in hotbeds in April and kept well watered. As soon as the plants are ready and danger of frost is past in May or June, they should be transplanted to rows 3 feet apart, setting the plants 16 inches apart in the row.

Seed Sweet Potatoes are very perishable and will not keep long after being taken out of storage, especially in damp or rainy weather. For this reason we cannot carry them in stock for any length of time, but get them in from day to day. We ship only good, sound Potatoes, in firm condition, but we cannot guarantee safe arrival of anything so perishable, though we are very careful in packing and shipping them.

PORTO RICO, OR CUBAN YAM—This Potato has been grown extensively in the South for many years, and was introduced by us into this section some years ago. It has golden yellow flesh with pinkish skin, and is the largest yielding potato we know of. It is also by far the best keeping potato known.

HANOVER YELLOW—The leading Yellow Potato in Hanover County, which is noted for its excellent Sweet Potatoes. It has a rich yellow color and cooks dry and sweet.

PUMPKIN YAM, OR NANCY HALL—Has yellow flesh, hence its name, Pumpkin Yam. It cooks soft, juicy and sweet, yields well and keeps well.

SWEET POTATO

Plants

IN SEASON

SEE PAGE 2

We carry a complete line of **SPRAYERS** and spraying equipment.

If you do not see what you want listed, write us.

NEW SPRAYER WITH WELDED SEAMS— BUILT TO LAST

This sprayer is entirely electrically welded, and galvanized after tank is made so that hot galvanize forms a seamless tank lining, which will resist all caustic materials; strongest construction possible, and guaranteed for 100-lbs. pressure. Made of either heavy copper-brass alloy or strong steel, galvanized after fabrication. Of either three or four gallons capacity, as listed below.

Double action pump lock is quickest and safest possible; pump is one complete unit with seamless brass cylinder and all metal check valve. Tank is 5-inch diameter so that sprayer can be wiped absolutely dry to prolong the life of the sprayer. Plunger has double rubber grip handle so that both hands may be used for pumping up pressure.

Completely equipped with special high pressure spray hose, automatic shut-off, seamless brass extension and non-clog nozzle. No. 4 has swivel nozzle coupling so that nozzle may be adjusted to any angle.

For use with all disinfectants, insecticides, fly oils, etc.

Open-Hed No. 4-B—4-gal. Brass-Copper.....	\$11.50
Open-Hed No. 4-D—4-gal. Steel.....	6.90
Open-Hed No. 3-B—3-gal. Brass Copper.....	9.25
Open-Hed No. 3—3-gal. Steel.....	6.30
Champ 3½-Gal. Galvanized.....	6.30



No. 350-D—3½-gal. Galvanized Steel.....\$4.50

The 350D Sprayer is a reasonably priced compressed air sprayer with funnel top, made of either brass or galvanized steel. Pump is made in one unit and has seamless brass cylinder with brass ball valve. Has screw locking arrangement with machined brass locking cap. Capacity three and three-quarter gallons. Will handle all insecticides, disinfectants, fly oils, cattle dip, etc.

Completely equipped with special high pressure spray hose, automatic shut-off, seamless brass extension and non-clog nozzle.

The No. 350D is of the same construction, and is a 3½-gal. capacity. An excellent machine for use around the home, in the greenhouse or orchard.

NO. 20—BIG BOY



No. 20 Big Boy is an unusually large glass jar sprayer with twin, brass liquid tubes extending into glass jar. The very large pump chamber enables operator with each easy stroke to throw an exceptionally large, broad, misty spray. Glass jar has Mason fruit jar threads and is easily replaced with any ordinary Mason fruit jar, usually found in every home.

For spraying all insecticides on garden vegetables, flowers, etc.; disinfectants and cattle fly oil. Pump Chamber Lithographed—18 in. by 1¼ in.; length overall, 22 in.

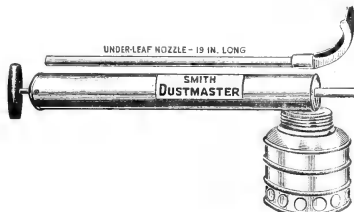
Glass Jar—Capacity 25 ounces; 5¼ in. by 4 1-4 in. Has graduated marks for measuring liquids. Has Mason fruit jar thread.

Liquid Tubes—Seamless Brass. Twins, for large, misty blast. Each.....\$.75



Trombone Sprayer No. 5—Most satisfactory of all popular priced sprayers.

NO. 36D—DUSTMASTER POWDER DUSTER



Unusually long pump chamber for large even blast of dust with each stroke. Dusts underside of leaves on low-growing plants without stooping way over, a great advantage. Heavy strong, flint glass dust jar screws to pump chamber. If broken, fruit or mayonnaise jar may be used. Does not litter dust when moved from one position to another. Dust is thoroughly broken up and an effective blast is produced uniformly and easily.

Construction—Heavy sheet tin, attractively lithographed.

Dimensions—Pump 20 in. long; length overall, assembled, 40 in.; diameter pump cylinder, 1¼ in.; glass dust jar graduated for measuring; capacity, 25 ounces.

Filling—Large, 2¼ in. opening for quickly filling or cleaning; glass dust jar screws to pump.

Under-Leaf Extension Nozzle—Dusting underside of leaves on low-growing plants.

Complete, each.....\$1.00

SPRAYING MATERIALS

We carry a full and complete line of Spraying Materials, insecticides. See insecticides. Write for free spraying guide.



A cone type sprayer made of heavy tin plate, one quart capacity, for use with all spraying materials. Has brass filler thread so that filler cap will not corrode in place.

No. 22-A—1 quart.....\$.40



The Crystal Duster is a new type hand duster with glass jar container. The volume of dust expelled is controlled by the force used in pumping. A greater volume is expelled when the holes in the agitator tube are turned directly down so that the dust is centered about the agitator tube. This duster is especially good for use in dusting orchards, garden truck, field crops, poultry houses and is especially recommended for use with Cyanogas.

Each.....\$1.25



"TWIST-EMS"

For Nurseries, Estates and Amateur Gardeners
"Twist-ems" are dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant ties. Place "Twist-ems" around stem and support. Twist ends between thumb and finger. In a "flash" the stem is securely tied.

Box of 125, 8 inch size.....25c
Box of 250, 4 inch size.....25c

BAMBOO STAKES

Bamboo Stakes.....	2 ft. 100	.40
Bamboo Stakes.....	3 ft. 100	.60
Bamboo Stakes.....	4 ft. 100	.75
Bamboo Stakes.....	5 ft. 100	1.00

Not Postpaid

Bird's IMPROVED NEPONSET Flower Pots



These are water-proof paper pots. Used for starting plants under glass or in the house. Well made and can be used a number of times.

2 1/4 inch size.....	50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000
2 1/2 inch size.....	60c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000
3 inch size.....	75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000

Postage extra, 10c per 100.

STANDARD FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS



Pots and Saucers cannot be mailed.

Extra charge will be made for packing for shipping at the rate of 35c per order of \$3.00 or less; on large orders add for packing 10 per cent to the amount of order. While we pack all orders carefully, we will not be responsible for breakage.

POTS

Diameter	Each	Dozen	Per 100
2 1/2 inches	\$.04	\$.35	\$ 2.00
3 inches	.05	.40	2.50
4 inches	.05	.45	3.50
5 inches	.07	.75	6.00
6 inches	.10	1.10	8.75
7 inches	.15	1.75	14.00
8 inches	.20	2.30	18.75
9 inches	.30	3.50	28.75
10 inches	.40	4.50	36.75
12 inches	.80	9.50	78.50

SAUCERS

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
6 inches	\$.05	\$.55	\$ 4.00
7 inches	.07	.75	6.00
8 inches	.10	1.10	8.50
10 inches	.20	2.00	15.00
12 inches	.25	2.50	21.00

GLASS FOR HOTBED SASH—Per box of 90 glass. Price on application.

HOTBED SASH—Cypress, grooved without glass, 3x6 feet. Each, \$1.95.

MOLE TRAP—A strong galvanized trap. Should be placed over the run. \$1.00 each (mailing wt. 4 lbs). Postpaid.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES—Very handy and useful for cutting Asparagus. Each, 35c. Postpaid, 40c.

JUTE TWINE—For bunching vegetables, tying up tomatoes, grapevines, etc.; 2-ply. Price on application.

RAFFIA—Used as a substitute for twine for bunching vegetables and tying up vegetables and flowering plants to stakes. Price on application.



FRUIT BASKETS

For packing berries and fruits.

1-pint size (oblong).....	2,000
4-quart size (oblong).....	2,000
1-quart size (square), with metal rim, per case of	
2-quart size (oblong).....	2,000
3-quart size (oblong).....	2,000

Racks for separating layers of fruit baskets in the crate.

PEACH or TOMATO SHIPPING CRATES.
Holds 6 4-qt. baskets in knock down.

32-Qt. BERRY CRATES, complete, filled with baskets, each,; without baskets,.....
2-Qt. Grape Baskets, with tops and handles,
4-Qt. Grape Baskets, with tops and handles,

PRICES ON APPLICATION

EGG BASKETS

Made of Heavy Galvanized Wire

75c Each

Durable — Strong



POULTRY LEG BANDS FOR POULTRY

Bandettes—Colored Celluloid Leg Bands, spring clip pattern with large visible numbers. Easy to put on. Simply open Bandette, hook it on, and allow it to close around the bird's leg. 5 colors—red, yellow, blue, green, and pink. 2 sizes—No. 9 for Leg-horns, No. 11 for Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Sold only in unbroke sets of 25 in one color. 25 for 50c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75; postpaid.



Colored Celluloid Spiral—Made in ring form, all sizes; for poultry and pigeons, easily adjusted. Are not numbered. Colors—white, yellow, red, blue, pink, black and green. 10c doz.; 50 for 30c; 50c per 100; postpaid.

PRATTS

FOR POULTRY

POULTRY REGULATOR—Helps hens lay. The manufacturer guarantees it to produce more eggs or purchase price refunded. An excellent tonic and conditioner for breeders, layers and growing fowls. 18 oz. pkg. 25c; 2½ lb. pkg. 50c; 12½ lb. pkg. \$1.75; 25-lb. drum \$3.25.

ROOST PAINT—Just apply it to the roosts. Fumes and contact kills lice while hens sleep. No handling of fowls necessary. ½ pt. 85c; 1 pt. \$1.75; 1 qt. \$2.50.

N-K CAPSULES—Most all poultry are wormy. "Split-Action" feature assures better results against common worms infesting poultry. Chick size, 50 capsules 55c; 100 capsules \$1.00; Adult size, 50 capsules 85c; 100 capsules \$1.50.

POULTRY INHALANT—Knocks colds in poultry. Fumes and mist are inhaled, relieving irritated air passages. 1 pt. 70c; 1 qt. \$1.25.

CHICK TABLETS—Life saver for baby chicks. Bowel astringent and antiseptic. Use in drinking water. Small pkg. 30c; large pkg. 60c.

POULTRY WORM POWDER—A flock treatment for poultry. Destroys large round, and many pin worms. No handling of fowls necessary. 100 hen size 75c; 500 hen size \$2.50.

POWDERED LICE KILLER—Very effective for killing lice on live stock, poultry, pets and shrubs. Small pkg. 30c; large pkg. 60c.

DISINFECTANT—A dip and disinfectant six times as effective as carbolic acid. An excellent insecticide and deodorizer. Pt. 40c; qt. 60c; gal. \$1.60.

PIK-NO-MOR—Stops cannibalism, toe, feather, comb and vent picking in chicks and matured fowls. Small jar 25c; large jar 50c.

FOR STOCK

ANIMAL REGULATOR—Widely used tonic and conditioner for all live stock. Improves appetite and aids digestion. Small pkg. 25c; 2½-lb. pkg. 50c; 25-lb. drum \$3.50.

FLY CHASER—An excellent live stock spray for killing and repelling flies and other biting insects. Qt. 55c; gal. \$1.50.

HOG POWDER—Special tonic and conditioner for hogs. Helps control worms. 3-lb. pkg. 50c; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.00.

BAG OINTMENT—For cows. A soothing ointment. It penetrates. Helps heal. 10 oz. can 60c.

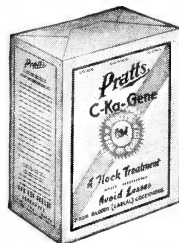
Dr. HESS AND CLARK

DR. HESS IMPROVED STOCK TONIC—Splendid for all kinds of stock, promotes health, makes cows more profitable, keeps horses and mules in good condition. 3-lb. pkg. 50c; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 15-lb. pkg. \$2.10; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.15; 100-lb. drum \$10.50. Postage extra.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-MIN—Keeps poultry healthy, makes hens lay, is not a stimulant but a tonic that tones the dormant egg organs. 1½-lb. pkg. 30c; 3-lb. pkg. 55c; 7-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 15-lb. pkg. \$2.10; 25-lb. pkg. \$3.15. Postage extra. 100 lbs. \$10.50.

DR. HESS FLY SPRAY—Kills and repels twenty-four hours a day. ½ gal. 80c; gal. \$1.40; 5-gal. \$4.95.

P. T. Z. POWDER—Is straight phenothiazine. Has unusual power in expelling worms from sheep, goats, horses, swine, cattle, and poultry. P. T. Z. Powder is not toxic to warm-blooded animals even when given in very large doses. 4-oz. pkg. 75c.



CARBOLINEUM

A CHICKEN MITE FOWL TICK—BLUE BUG KILLER

APPLIED ONCE
GUARANTEED EFFECTIVE
ONE YEAR

PURCHASE MONEY WILL BE
REFUNDED

One thorough application of Avenarius Carbolineum, either by brush or sprayer, to the interior walls, dropping boards, roosts, etc., of such buildings, after a previous cleaning, and no matter whether they are of wood, tar paper, or plaster, will exterminate mites or fowl ticks and keep away these pests for a whole year. Directions for use furnished with each order.

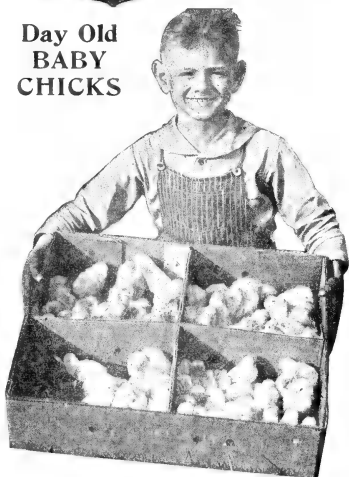
Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

For—
**POULTRY HOUSES
CHICKEN COOPS
RANGE SHELTERS
BROODER HOUSES**

Sold Under Money Back Guarantee

5 Gallons	\$7.25
1 Gallon	1.60

Day Old BABY CHICKS



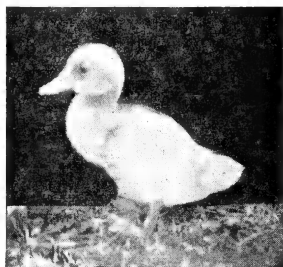
HERE THEY ARE!

Fluffy, healthy and full of vitality.
BREED—Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, New Hampshire Reds.

We guarantee 100 per cent live delivery.

To insure delivery on dates desired let us book your order three weeks ahead. Shipments made on Mondays and Thursdays. Ready January 15th to June 1st.

Cash with Order—No chicks sent C.O.D. **WRITE FOR PRICES.**



White Pekin Ducklings

Orders booked for delivery after February 15th. **WRITE FOR PRICES.**



DR. HESS POULTRY TABLETS—Of high value in treating Roup; slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. Use as a local antiseptic and to medicate drinking water. Pkg., 100 tablets, 50c (postpaid 55c); pkg., 225 tablets, \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10).

DR. HESS CHICK TABLETS—Effective for diarrhoeal diseases of both baby chicks and grown fowls; a bowel astringent given in drinking water. Pkg., 100 tablets, 50c (postpaid 55c); pkg., 225 tablets, \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10).

DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER—Kills lice on contact. For poultry, horses, sheep and hogs. 1-lb. pkg. 30c (postpaid 35c); 2½-lb. pkg. 65c (postpaid 70c).

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT—For stock dipping and general disinfecting; kills lice and other vermin. 12-oz. bottle 40c; 1-qt. can 60c; 1-gal. can \$1.55; 5 gals. \$6.30. Cannot mail.

DR. HESS MEDICATED POWDER—A soothing white powder for treating cuts, scratches, galls and all surface wounds. Forms a thin protective coating and wound starts healing. Use in the home for scalds, burns, galls and chafed skin. **Not postpaid:**

10-oz. pkg.\$.50
4-oz. pkg.25

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

OLD RELIABLE POWDER—Small pkg. 25c (postpaid 31c); large pkg. 50c (postpaid 56c); 7-oz. pkg., fancier's size, \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10); 5-lb. pkg. \$5.50 (postpaid \$5.65).

CONKEY PILLS—For Roup — Small pkg. 35c (postpaid 40c); large pkg. 75c (postpaid 83c).

CONKEY DIA-TABS—Formerly called White Diarrhoea Remedy. Small pkg., 25 tablets, 25c (postpaid 31c); large pkg., 55 tablets, 50c (postpaid 56c); Fancier's size, 125 tablets, \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10).

POULTRY WORM REMEDY—Large pkg. 50c (postpaid 56c).

BALMO—For canker, colds, roup, bronchitis, swelling and sores. 2-oz. pkg. 50c (postpaid 55c).

Y. O.—Yeast and Cod Liver Oil—1 lb. 50c (postpaid 65c); 2 lbs. 90c (postpaid \$1.10); 5-lb. pkg. \$1.60 postpaid \$1.75).

POULTRY TONIC—Pkg. 25c (postpaid 35c); 2½-lb. pkg. 50c (postpaid 60c); 6-lb. pkg. \$1.00.

LICE POWDER—12-oz. pkg. 25c (postpaid 35c); 6-lb. pkg. \$1.50 (postpaid \$1.65).

NOX-I-CIDE—A splendid disinfectant and insecticide, very powerful and a small quantity will go farther than most disinfectants. 1-pint can 40c; 1-quart can 60c; 2-quart can 90c. Cannot mail.

FLY KNOCKER—Is recommended for spraying all kinds of stock and stables for keeping off the flies. 2-quart can 90c; 1-gal. can \$1.50. Cannot mail.

WALKO ROUP, CHOLERA and WHITE DIARRHOEA TABLETS—Especially valuable for white diarrhoea among incubator chicks. Small pkg. 50c; large pkg. \$1.00, postpaid.

SALVET FOR HOGS AND STOCK—A medicated Salt which rids all stock of stomach and intestinal worms, aids digestion. 5-lb. pkg. 75c; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$7.50.

H. T. H.-15 DISINFECTANT—For poultrymen. Highly recommended. 1-lb. can 50c; 3-lb. can \$1.00, not postpaid. Write for booklet on this wonderful and economical disinfectant.



For The Garden



NEWS of an exciting discovery . . . of five-inch rosebuds, daffodils bigger than a salad plate, snapdragons six feet tall, roses transplanted while flowering . . . the story of a miracle-working powder and how to use it in indoor and outdoor gardening. You, too, can have these wonderful results by using the new amazing VITAMIN B-1 in two convenient sizes. **35c size** makes 250 gallons of solution, and **\$1.00 size** makes 2,000 gallons of solution, prices postpaid. Write for particulars.



Good-by guesswork! Grow beautiful roses and other flowers with the Acme System of Spray Treatment combining 3 necessary elements (packed separately) to solve the entire spraying problem—NO other sprays needed. Ask for ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY

No. 3 (bakes 12 qts.)	\$1.95
No. 6 (makes 24 qts.)	1.50
No. 24 (makes 96 qts.)	4.00
No. 48 (makes 192 qts.)	6.00
No. 96 (makes 384 qts.)	9.75

Dee Bee VITALIZER

AN ORGANIC GARDEN and LAWN ENRICHER

VITAL-IZER is effective, and contains no obnoxious weed seeds, no spores or plant diseases, nothing to attract harmful insects, but acts as a repellent in many cases.

You can have a beautiful lawn easily and economically if you use VITAL-IZER to supply the plant food it must have. With VITAL-IZER you can have a rich, beautiful lawn, flowers, shrubs and trees, which, without a plant food, would be unattractive and impoverished. VITAL-IZER can be applied at any season of the year with splendid results.

Requirements For Best Results

On old lawns, apply from 5 to 7 pounds of VITAL-IZER per 100 square feet. This rule can be varied according to the condition of the soil. An old lawn should be raked over thoroughly before applying the VITAL-IZER.

On a new lawn, the VITAL-IZER should be broadcast over the soil at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and raked in thoroughly just before the application of the seeds. Both operations can be done at the same time.

How To Treat Perennial Plants

VITAL-IZER should be worked into the soil around the plants preferably in the fall of the year or the early spring.

How To Treat Tender Annuals

VITAL-IZER should be worked into the soil before sowing the seeds. This can be done in drill or broadcast.

How To Start Shrubs

VITAL-IZER should be thoroughly worked into the soil around each shrub, ranging out from the trunk of the plant in proportion to the branches.

Ton	}	PRICES ON APPLICATION
100 lbs.		
50 lbs.		
25 lbs.		
10 lbs.		
5 lbs.		

F.O.B. Richmond



DIGGS & BEADLES SEED CO., INC., RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FERTILIZER

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

DIGGS & BEADLES HIGH TEST FERTILIZERS AND PLANT FOOD

Nitrate of Soda.....
Sulphate of Ammonia.....
Murate of Potash.....
Sheep Manure.....
Cattle Manure.....
Cottonseed Meal.....
Pure Raw Bone Meal.....
Lime (Agricultural).....
Limestone.....
Blood Meal (Dry).....
Rho-Za-Grow.....
Tobacco Meal.....
Tobacco Dust.....
Vigoro..... (5 lbs. 45c).....
ADCO (For Compost).....

PRICE
ON
APPLICATION

Dee Bee
VITALIZER
AN ORGANIC
GARDEN and LAWN ENRICHER

AMERICAN PEAT SOIL SPONGE

THE PERFECT SOIL CONDITIONER

American Peat Soil Sponge is a rich brown semi-granular material, fine in texture, rich in organic content and highly absorbent. It is very retentive of moisture, free from weed and fungi and very low in mineral content. Soil Sponge is 95% pure organic matter.

As a soil conditioner, Soil Sponge is unequalled! When mixed with the soil it builds permanently! produces vigorous growth; develops strong bacterial action; loosens heavy clayey soils, making them porous and friable, and assists in holding together loose sandy soils. In short, Soil Sponge makes soils more workable, improves the mechanical action resulting in luxuriant flowers and turf.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS—LAWNS. When lawns become brown and spotty it is due more to the physical rather than the chemical properties of the soil, for if the soil becomes dry beneath the surface, the grass dies. Garden loam holds about 55% of its weight in moisture, sand 22%, Soil Sponge six to eight times its weight. Soil Sponge, being a continuous reservoir of water, feeds the plant and

guards it against leaf and ground evaporation, which is over 90%.

PLANTS AND SHRUBS—Fill in around roots a mixture of equal parts of earth and Soil Sponge. If plants are already in the ground and need rejuvenating, carefully remove soil around the roots and fill in with clear Soil Sponge. Water frequently the first few weeks.

COVERAGE

6½ lbs..... ½" deep..... 9 Sq. Ft.
1 Bale..... "..... 216 Sq. Ft.
198 Bales..... "..... One Acre
1 Ton..... "..... 3,000 Sq. Ft.

PRICE

25 lbs. (Bag)..... \$.65
50 "..... 1.25
100 "..... 2.00

Prices F.O.B. Richmond, Va.



INSECTICIDES

ANT BAIT—A new ant control in paste form. Tube 10c; large tube 35c.

ANTROL—Controls all sweet eating ants. Bottle 10c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Dry Powdered)—For destroying leaf-eating insects. Should be mixed thoroughly with a small quantity of water to a creamy consistency, then add the required amount of water according to directions on each package. Lb. 30c; 4 lbs. 75c. Cannot mail.

ASTOGEN—Soil conditioner for asters. 2-lb. pkg. 75c.

BLACK LEAF 40—A solution of Nicotine and Sulphate containing 40 per cent nicotine. 1 oz. 35c, makes 6 gallons of spray; 5 oz. \$1.00, makes 40 to 120 gallons of spray; 1 lb. \$2.10, makes 80 to 240 gallons of spray; 2 lbs. \$3.10; 5 lbs. \$5.85.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry)—This is a true Bordeaux Mixture in dry powdered form, requiring only to be mixed with cold water to give a standard Bordeaux Mixture Spray for fruit trees, shrubs, vegetables, etc. Complete directions and proportions to be diluted with each package. Lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 75c.

BORERKIL—Kills borers in trees, easy to apply. 50c tube.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (for destroying leaf-eating insects)—Can be diluted and applied with a dry powder gun or spray pump, does not burn the foliage and sticks well to the leaf. Lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 50c. Cannot mail.

COPOSIL—Controls diseases of trees, ornamental plants, and vegetables. 8 oz. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c.

COPPER CARBONATE—A dry powder used for applying on Seed Wheat and other grains to prevent smut and other diseases. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 95c.

COPPER SULPHATE (Bluestone or Blue Vitriol)—Used for mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; not postpaid, 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

CROW REPELLANT—Protects seed corn from crows, blackbirds, squirrels, woodchucks, moles, from loss of seed and labor of replanting. By mail postpaid, small can (treats a bushel of seed corn) 60c; large can (treats 2 bushels) \$1.00.

CYANOGAS (A dust)—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bedbugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. ½-lb. can 45c; 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00. Cannot mail.

DUSTING SULPHUR—Controls mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases on roses and other flowering plants. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding; for plant mites and for making "dry mix." By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100-lb. bag \$4.50.

EVERGREEN—A most effective insecticide for destroying the Bean Beetle and all other chewing and sucking insects. Oz. bottle 35c (postpaid 40c); 6 oz. \$1.00 (postpaid \$1.10); 16 oz. \$2.00 (postpaid \$2.15).

FUNGTROGEN—Conquers mildew and black-spot on roses and diseases of other plants. Assures luxuriant foliage and bloom. Prices: ½ pt. 75c; pt. \$1.25; qt. \$2.00; ½ gal. \$3.50; gal. \$6.00.

FUMOGEN—Dog and cat repellent and insecticide 9 oz. 50c.

SUNOCO

SELF
EMULSIFYING SPRAY

KILLS SCALE INSECTS ON SHADE,
ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT
TREES AND SHRUBS

Ready for instant use. Self-emulsifying in any water. Will not freeze or deteriorate from season to season. Our booklet "Sunoco for Ornamentals" gives detailed information.

1 gal.	\$1.00
½ gal.60
1 qt.35
1 pt.20

Black Leaf 40
40% Nicotine

Kills
Aphis



Gal., \$6.00; ½-gal., \$3.50; qt. \$2.00;
pt. \$1.25; ½-pt., 75c.

TRI-GEN

Combined Spray Treatment

Fungicide—Insecticide—Plant Stimulant
Complete Protection against Plant
Insects and Diseases

In the past, Mildew and Black Spot have been most difficult to combat. However, these diseases are now easily controlled with the Tri-ogen Spray Treatment, which gives COMPLETE protection against all diseases and insect pests. It is easily applied and also acts as a plant stimulant—producing vigor in growth with resultant luxuriant blooms, heretofore considered impossible. The Tri-ogen Spray Treatment applied weekly, from early season until late frost, makes it possible for the amateur to achieve the success, in many cases, comparable to the professional grower.

TRI-GEN was officially adopted for the exclusive protection of the Garden of 16000 Roses, at the CENTURY OF PROGRESS, Chicago World's Fair.

PRICES

A. Small Kit (makes 16 quarts)	\$1.50
B. Medium Kit (makes 64 quarts)	4.00
C. Large Kit (makes 32 gallons)	6.00
D. Estate Kit (makes 128 gallons)	20.00



ROOT CUTTINGS WITH HORMODIN POWDER

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

This Hormone Powder produces better roots—faster! Simply dip moistened stems in Hormodin Powder and place in usual propagating medium. For house, garden, and greenhouse plants use Hormodin Powder No. 1; also available as Powder No. 2 for woody types, and Powder No. 3 for evergreens.

Insecticides—Continued

FISH OIL SOAP—Destroys mealy bug and most all plant lice. Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—A very effective insect destroyer and one of the best powders for destroying bugs and other insects on all vine and green crops. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c; not postpaid.

GARDEN VOLCK—Controls plant lice, insects, mildew, scale, etc. 3½ oz. 35c; pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.50; gal. \$4.00.

HERBICIDE WEED KILLER—Destroys weeds and grass on paths, driveways, tennis courts, or any place where weed growth is not wanted. Qt. 40c; 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$4.50.

LIME SULPHUR—(Powdered) Used for spraying fruit trees and all nursery stock. For destroying San Jose Scale and other diseases and insects. For dormant spraying use 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water; for summer spraying, 1 lb. to 20 gal. of water. Full directions for applying with each package. Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

MAGNESIUM ARSENATE—Especially effective against Mexican bean beetles. 2 lb. 60c.

NICOTINE SULPHATE—1 oz. 35c; 5 oz. \$1.00.

NU-GREEN—General disinfectant for golf greens, lawns and plants. 3 oz. 50c.

NURSERY VOLCK—For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects. It is unique in that it may be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all kinds of plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. By mail, postpaid: ½ pt. 45c; 1 pt. 70c; qt. \$1.00. Not postpaid: ½ pt. 35c; pt. 55c; qt. 75c; gal. \$2.25; 5 gal. \$9.00.

PARA-DI-CHLORO-BENZENE (Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer)—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in the Spring when the ground is dry, also in September or October. Fall applications kill 95 to 100% of the borers; Spring applications 70 to 75%. One pound treats fifteen trees. Ask the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for Bulletin No. 1169. By mail, postpaid: 1 lb. 50c; 2½-lb. pkg. \$1.25; not postpaid: 1 lb. 40c; 2½-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

PARIS GREEN—Is effective for destroying potato bugs, tobacco worms and other insects. Is a very strong poison, and should be used carefully. Mix 1 lb. Paris Green to 150 gallons of water. ¼ lb. 15c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Cannot mail.

PYROTE—A double acting concentrated spray for flower plants, fruits and vegetables. Oz. 35c; 6 ozs. \$1.00.

RED ARROW SPRAY—For chewing and sucking insects. A non-poisonous pyrethrum spray recommended for killing practically all insects on vegetable and flower plants and fruit trees. Especially effective against Mexican Bean Beetle. Oz. bottle, 35c; ½ pt. \$1.00; 1 pt. \$2.50.

ROTENONE 75—For control of vegetable and flower insects, both as a dust and as a spray. Lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 80c; not postpaid.

SCALECIDE—Is a complete preparation for dormant spraying. Used for the destruction of San Jose Scale, Bud Moth, Leaf Curl and Fungus Cankers. Dilute Scalecide at the rate of 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water. It is pleasant to use and it does not clog nozzles, hose or pump. Trees may be sprayed in winter or early spring before they start to come into bud. Qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gals. \$6.75. Cannot mail.

SNAROL—For control of cut-worms, snail, slugs, etc. Non-injurious to vegetation. 1 lb. 25c; 2½ lb. 50c.



SULROTE—An insecticide and fungicide for dusting. A wonderful new insect control without the danger of poison as usual in other insecticides. Highly recommended by the best horticultural and experimental stations. 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

TEROGEN—Autumn-Winter soil treatment for roses. 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.25.

TOBACCO DUST—Not postpaid: 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$4.25.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—A sticky preparation used for smearing on the trunks of trees as a safeguard against caterpillars, moths, ants and other creeping insects. Full directions on each package. 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.65; not postpaid.

WETTABLE SULPHUR—Wettable Sulphur consists of not less than 98.5 per cent of the finest refined Ventilated Sulphur. It wets quickly and easily even in hard water. It also spreads easily and adheres quickly to foliage. Very economical. 1 lb. 15c; 4 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 95c; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

WILSON'S O. K.—A safe contact insecticide for plants and greenhouse. ½ pt. 40c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$3.00.



"DOGZOFF"

If you are bothered with dogs, cats or rabbits, "Dogzoff" is the spray you need. It is a most efficient animal repellent and one spraying will last from three to four weeks. Not poisonous to plants and will not injure animals. Not offensive to humans. Its use is guaranteed to keep these animals from any place where they are not wanted.

"Dogzoff" is applied with any small insect sprayer and one application usually does the work.

"Dogzoff" will save its cost many times over around the garden and home.

PRICE FOR
SEASON'S SUPPLY **69c** PRE-PAID

PRICES ON INSECTICIDES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE





DIGGS & BEADLES SEED CO., INC., RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

TOOLS FOR THE GARDEN



Brume Rakes (True Temper)—Light, strong, durable. Has 22 flat, flexible, spring steel teeth. Flat steel teeth are far superior to round wire teeth used in other types of Broom Rakes. These tempered spring steel teeth are carefully shaped to sweep clean without injury to the grass or roots. An outdoor broom for lawns, garden, and gravel paths. Light wood handle, 42 inches long. Heads packed in cartons; handles tied in bundles. No. FBR-22—Brume Rake. Width 19 inches. Each, \$1.10.



Snap Tooth Lawn Rake—There is nothing quite so good as an Androck Snap Tooth Lawn rake for use on lawns, golf courses, tennis courts, parks, playgrounds, cemeteries, etc. Its flexible, oil-tempered spring teeth follow the natural contour of the ground and they will not injure grass roots nor the most delicate plants. The steel-wire teeth are held securely in the metal frame, yet they can be snapped out easily and quickly for repair or replacement. Each, 75c.



Lawncomb—Flat steel teeth and a one piece steel frame. Combs the lawn of the smallest particles. 18-inch head \$1.25; 24-inch head \$1.75.



Extra-Heavy. All Steel Weeders (With short and long handles)—An improved tool, designed especially for weeding and cultivating small gardens. Made of heavy steel wire, electric welded, double tinned throughout and rust-proof; strong natural wood handles. No. 6312—Length overall, 12 in.—20c each; No. 6340—Length overall, 40 in.—25c each.



Spading Forks—Ladies Size, \$1.10; Heavy Duty, \$1.25.



Speedy—A four-tooth rake, excellent for gardens and yards. Ladies' Size, \$1.15; Heavy Duty, \$1.40.



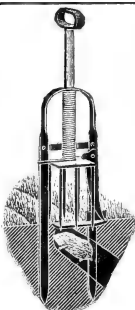
Garden Bow Rakes—14 tooth, \$1.00.



Grass Cutter—Cuts rapidly on both the forward and backward swing. Each \$1.00.



Cultivators—3 tooth, \$1.10; 5 tooth, \$1.35.



Mole and Gopher Traps—No mole can pass under or through these traps and live. Golf courses, cemeteries, parks, beautiful lawns, gardens and farms, all are prey to the past master of destructive excavation. A tag giving directions for setting and catching the mole is attached to every trap. Each 75c.



Warren Hoe—Excellent for opening seed drills and covering seeds. Each, \$1.15.



2 1/2 in. Floral Hoe—Excellent for working small plants and around shrubs. Each \$1.00.



Hand Garden Trowel, 10c, 20c & 50c sizes.

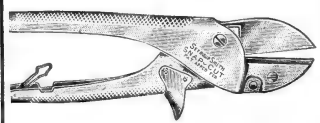


Transplanting Trowels, 10c, 25c & 50c sizes.

One and Two-Eye Stakes—Placed around a single plant, a group, or each side of a row, with twine strung tightly through the eyes, they make a strong support for plants and flowers. Wired in bundles of 100 pieces.

One-Eye Stake	Two-Eye Stake
24 in. long	24 in. long
36 in. long	36 in. long
48 in. long	48 in. long

Prices on Application.



Pruning Shear. "Snap Cut"—Unequaled for ease of operation and therefore the ideal tool for ladies' use. 6-inch, \$1.35, postpaid; 8-inch, \$2.10, postpaid.



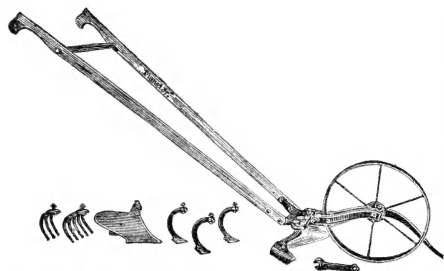
Garden Mattox Hoes, Each, \$1.15.



Onion Hoe. (Two prong)—Each, 75c.



Panther—Bent, long handle. Four tine, 4 1/2 ft. handle. Each, \$1.35.



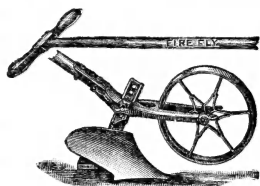
Planet Jr. No. 16—The No. 16 is the most completely equipped Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe. It is particularly popular with gardeners who like to use just the right tool for every job. \$10.25.



Planet Jr. No. 4—The No. 4 Combined Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe is the most popular outfit of its kind in the world. Thousands are being used by home gardeners having a moderate sized garden, and thousands more by farmers, either in their own family garden or commercially. Complete \$21.00; As seeder only, \$16.75.

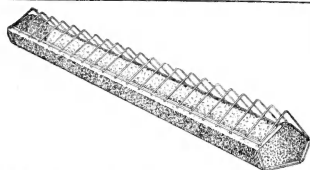


Fire Fly Plow—A hand plow that users say has never been equalled. The scientifically designed mold board is hardened and tempered for wear, polish and easy pushing and is adjustable for depth. A genuine landside makes straight plowing easy. Each, \$4.95.

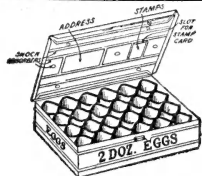


We carry a full and complete line of Planet Jr. Plows, Hoes, and Supplies.

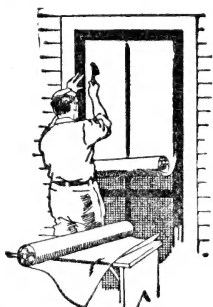
POULTRY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT



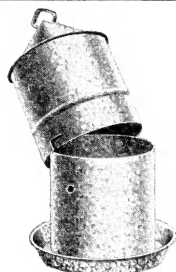
Grill Guard Chick Feeder—4 in. wide by 2 in. deep, 26 gauge galvanized steel. With lip to prevent waste. Square ends for attaching the patented legs. It is as near waste-proof as it is possible to make a chick-feeder. 36 in. long. Each 85c.



Metal Egg Boxes—1 doz. size, \$1.00; 1½ doz. size, \$1.25; 2 doz. size, \$1.50; 3 doz. size, \$1.75; 4 doz. size, \$2.00; 6 doz. size, \$2.50; not postpaid.



Elmo Cloth—A paraffin treated window material with a finely woven cotton base. Made by a new coating process which insures greater weather-proofing. The strongest, most flexible material of its kind. 30c per sq. yd.; 5 yds. \$1.25.



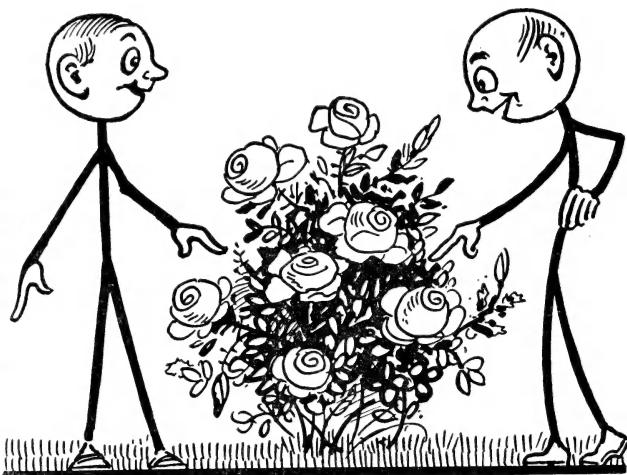
E-Z Fill Fountain. For chicks broilers, or hens. Double wall, vacuum type. Roost-proof cone top. Cross-handle in inner tank for carrying. This is made of very heavy galvanized steel. Most durable and lasting fount on market. 2 gal. \$1.35; 3 gal. \$1.65; 5 gal. \$2.40.



Jar Fount—Fits any standard mason jar, extra deep Heavy, tight coat galvanized or glass. Each (glass), 15c; (Galvanized), 10c.

VITAMIN B-1

NEWS of an exciting discovery—of five-inch rose buds, daffodils bigger than a salad plate, snapdragons six feet tall, roses transplanted while flowering—the story of a miracle-working powder and how to use it in indoor and outdoor gardening. You, too, can have these wonderful results by using VITAMIN B-1 in two convenient sizes. 35c size makes 250 gallons of solution, and \$1.00 size makes 2,000 gallons of solution, prices postpaid. Write for particulars.



INDEX

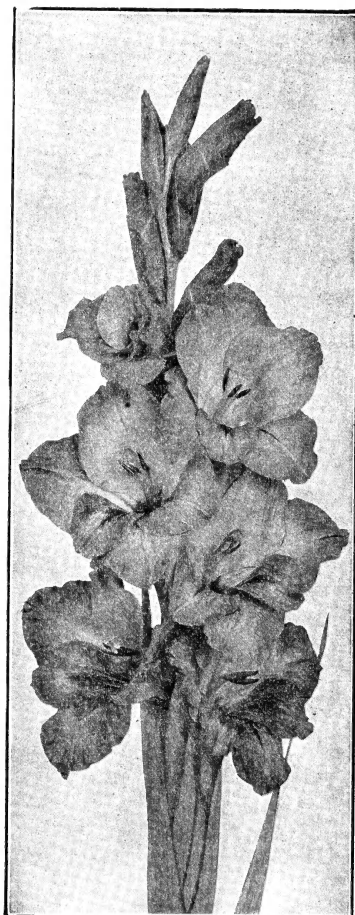
Asparagus	3	Lettuce	13
Bamboo Stakes	54	Melons, Watermelons	16
Beans, Bush Snap	3	Millet	50
Beans, Lima Bush	4	Mustard	16
Beans, Lima Pole	5	Oats	50
Beans, Navy	51	Okra	18
Beans, Pole Snap	4	Onions, Seed	18
Beans, Soy or Soja	49	Onions, Sets	19
Beets	5	Parsley	20
Beets, Stock	6	Parsnips	20
Broccoli	6	Peanuts	51
Broom Corn	46	Peas, Black Eye	49
Brussels Sprouts	6	Peas, Canada Field	49
Buckwheat	50	Peas, Cow	48
Bulbs	Inside Back Cover	Peas, Garden	19
Cabbage	7	Pepper	20
Cantaloupe	14	Plants, Vegetable	2
Carrots	8	Potatoes, Irish	44-52
Cauliflower	8	Potatoes, Sweet	52
Celery	8	Poultry Remedies	55-56
Collards	9	Poultry Supplies	63
Chicks, Baby	56	Pumpkin	21
Clover	46	Radish	21
Corn, Field	47	Rape	51
Corn, Garden	9	Rhubarb	22
Corn, Popping	11	Rutabaga	22
Corn, Sweet	10	Salsify	22
Crotalaria	49	Sorghum	51
Cucumbers	11	Sprayers	53
Cucumber, Gherkin	11	Spinach	23
Egg Plant	12	Squash	23
Endive	12	Sunflower	51
Fertilizers	58	Swiss Chard	6
Flower Culture	28	Teosinte	50
Flower Seeds (Alphabetically arranged)	28-43	Tobacco	52
Grass, Lawn	44	Tomatoes	26
Grasses	45	Tools, Garden	62-63
Grasses, Mixtures	44	Turnips	24
Herbs	12	Vetch	47
Insecticides	59-61	Vitalizer	57
Kale	12	Pots, Flower	54
Kohl Rabi	13	Baskets, Fruit	54
Leek	13	Baskets, Egg	54

GLADIOLUS

FROM

Diggs & Beadles

- AVE MARIE**
Most popular blue.....50c doz.; per 100, \$4.00
- ALBATROSS**
Large, pure white, well placed florets on tall spikes.....35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- BEACON**
Light red with cream throat.....65c doz.; per 100 \$5.00
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Salmon pink with yellow throat markings.
35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- BLEEDING HEART**
Pale pink with heavy red blotch. Spikes are very tall.....35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- BRIGHTSIDE**
Rich canary yellow flushed pure apricot. Beautifully ruffled.....40c doz.; per 100, \$3.00
- CHARLES DICKENS**
Violet-purple, very tall, graceful spikes. Perhaps the best in this color.....45c doz.; per 100, \$3.50
- COMMANDER KOEHL**
Deep red, many florets open at one time. Dark but not dull.....50c doz.; per 100, \$4.00
- DR. F. E. BENNETT**
Deep scarlet red, lip speckled ruby. A fiery red.....35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- DREAM OF BEAUTY**
Large florets of American Beauty rose.....50c doz.; per 100, \$4.00
- GOLDEN DREAM**
A clear golden yellow. This variety is now a leader in its class.....35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- LA PALOMA**
Best all around orange, early.....35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- LOTUS**
A beautiful light pink variety.
.....40c per doz.; per 100, \$3.00
- MAID OF ORLEANS**
Milk white with cream throat.....35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- MILDRED LOUISE**
Strawberry pink.....40c doz.; per 100, \$3.00
- MINUET**
A beautiful lavender color, the peer in its color.....40c doz.; per 100, \$3.00
- MOORISH KING**
Dark velvety maroon.....65c doz.; per 100, \$5.00
- MOTHER MACHREE**
Soft golden lavender with orange and grey tints.....45c doz.; per 100, \$3.50
- PICARDY**
A true light salmon color with immense blooms on long spikes. Stands up well in hot, dry weather.....35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- TROUBADOUR**
Best purple.....50c doz.; per 100, \$4.00
- VAGABOND PRINCE**
Garnet brown, blotch of flame scarlet on petals.....60c doz.; per 100, \$4.50
- WASAGA**
Slightly ruffled, clear, golden buff pink.
35c doz.; per 100, \$2.50
- WURTEMBERGIA**
Very large, brilliant scarlet with cream throat.
50c doz.; per 100, \$4.00



PICARDY

Mixed Gladiolus

A fine mixture of good varieties at a real low price. Plant a lot of them for flowers throughout the Summer.

30c doz.; per 100, \$2.00



LOWEY LITHO. CO. S.F. NO. 102
MADE IN U.S.A.

Better Seeds-Better Crops